IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER

IN ASIA.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,964.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

ALWAYS ASK FOR

ZIG-ZAG

BEST CIGARETTE PAPER

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY,

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
*31st May	MANTUA.....	11000	.....	...
7th June	SALSETTE..	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA ...	8000	.....	...
21st "	DELTA.....	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000	.....	...
5th July.	SALSETTE...	6000	MARMORA.....	10500
12th "	HIMALAYA.	7000	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE..	6000	MEDINA.....	12500
26th "	EGYPT.....	8000	.....	...
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE..	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
9th "	PERSIA.....	8000	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE..	10000	MONGOLIA ...	10000

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*This Vessel will call at MALTA.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
		1913.	1913.
City of York .... P	7810	..	31 May
Trafford Hall .. P	5321	..	21 June
City of Athens	5594	1st July	..
City of Lahore .... P	6875	..	12 July
City of London	9000	..	19 July
City of Paris.....	9200	..	6th Ag.
City of Sparta	5415	13th Ag.	..

P "City of York," "Trafford Hall" & "City of Lahore" calling at Port Sudan (Homewards).

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay: Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency, KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
Praesident	3310	Schutt	3rd June 1913
Kanzler	3000	Schapp	21st June 1913
* Konig	4900	Coltzan	2nd July 1913
Markgraf	3680	Kasch	21st July 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

* Wireless Telegraphy Twin-screw.

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street,
Bombay, 20th May, 1913.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Kasara	1195	Thurs. 29th May	9 a.m.	direct
Dwarka	1695	Friday 30th May	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Kasara," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 29th May, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S. S. "Putiala," 2,998, tons, on Wednesday the 28th May, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Lindula	3358	Thursday, 29th May
*Pentakota	3418	„ 12th June.
†Pundua	3305	„ 26th June.
*Palamcotta	3413	„ 10th July.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
27th May, 1913.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Cleopatra ..	4039..	N Chersich	1st June.
Nippon	6350..	....	1st July.
Cleopatra ..	4039..	N. Chersich	1st Aug.
Gablonz....	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Sept.
Marienbad..	8000..	....	1st Oct.
Habsburg...	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Gablonz....	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Nov.
Cleopatra ...	4039..	N. Chersich	16th Nov.
Marienbad..	8000..	....	1st Dec.
Habsburg ...	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Dec.

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
China	6017..	N. Giurovich	28th May
Persia....	5895..	G. Bartole	28th June
Gisela....	4260..	....	28th July.

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 750
To London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back „ 908 to.. 1038*

SECOND CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 525
To London via Trieste .. „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back „ 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back „ 675
To London via Trieste .. „ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back „ 833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Fr. Ferdinand..	6046	A. Leva	6th June 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co.'s SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) „ 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... „ 36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

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Best Flax Canvas

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BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

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Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
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MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE MABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
88, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Armitsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GRIEG,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9¼ inch by 4¼ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred
9¼ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per „ *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3¼ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand *

* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

BANKS

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERV. FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls.	55,000,000
„do. subscribed	„	45,000,000
		100,000,000 =say £4,745,000
„ subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street. London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON.
Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... „ 18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyaang	Tilnling
London	Tienstin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria.

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

SECOND AFGHAN WAR.

The First Campaign of the Second Afghan War of 1878, forced a demand for a reliable and durable timekeeper having as valueless a form of case as possible, but of sufficient wearing qualities to resist even more than hard use, a timekeeper which would be absolutely infallible almost under the roughest conditions in a prolonged campaign. We had exactly what was required at the time, and we supplied every officer almost proceeding with the Army of invasion with one of these excellent watches which was then named

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH.

At the period referred to no other watch was similarly named. We, therefore, correctly claim not only the origin of introduction of this watch, but also the origin of introduction of the name THE CAMPAIGN WATCH in connection with this particular model of timekeeper.

Between the end of the First Invasion and the beginning of the second, that is immediately after the lamentable assassination of Sir Louis Cavagnari, THE CAMPAIGN WATCH again came into prominence and it was eagerly purchased by reason of the excellent reputation it had previously earned and with the view of giving this watch, the distinction which it secured on merit, the plate of each watch-movement was engraved "MARCKS & Co., LTD., BOMBAY and POONA, THE CAMPAIGN WATCH." For years this name was held in esteem by owners of our CAMPAIGN WATCHES and was respected by dealers, who by the unwritten law of courtesy did not infringe upon the name, but gave to their own productions names totally distinct from that of THE CAMPAIGN WATCH.

In subsequent years, however, dealers who commenced business long after the events herein related, ignorant of the history of THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, have used our descriptive designation with respect to watches of their own importing in thoughtless disregard for the rights of others. This dispoliation of a once respected name, therefore, has induced the relating of the foregoing story of the

ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH

which is only obtainable at our establishment either at Bombay or Poona.

PRICES:

Nickel Crystal face	Rs.	25
Silver „ „	„	33
Silver half hunting or hunting	„	40
Gold Crystal face	„	200
Gold half hunting	„	225
Gold hunting	„	235

10 Per cent. discount for cash payment.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,

And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

THE TIME TESTED REMEDY FOR THESE TERRIBLE DISEASES.

MALARIA, AGUE, INFLUENZA, FEVER,

IS

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR **BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS.**

Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain, work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS FROM 1ST JUNE 1913.

ON and from 1st June, 1913, the 16 Up South-East Passenger Train will leave Raichur at 11-45 instead of 12-45 and arrive Bombay at 14-45 as at present.

The Down Tranship Train conveying Third Class Passengers between Jhansi and Cawnpore, E. I. Railway, will leave Jhansi at 7-0 instead of 20-15 and arrive Cawnpore, E. I. Railway, at 23-35 instead of 9-10. The Up Tranship Train conveying Third Class Passengers will leave Cawnpore, E. I. Railway, at 16-5 instead of 20-0 and arrive Jhansi at 7-55 instead of 11-5.

Timings of other Passenger and Mail Trains have been SLIGHTLY ALTERED, as shown in the Sheet Time-Table exhibited at stations.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1913.

INDIAN PRODUCE.

ARTHUR BODEN and Co., 18, Chapel Street, Liverpool, England, well-known old-established firm of PRODUCE BROKERS are OPEN to accept Agencies. Principals only. Write as above.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

GOOD BALED GRASS
in
following quantities.

2,000 bales at Ghoti Station, G. I. P. Ry.
250 bales at Aswali Station, G. I. P. Ry.
2,500 bales at Nasik Town, G. I. P. Ry.

Bales average 150 lbs. each.

Apply to Undersigned stating rate per 1,000 lbs., enclosing deposit of Rs. 5 per 1,000 lbs, either in Currency Notes or Treasury Challans before 25th May, 1913.

C. E. L. GILBERT,
Divisional Forest Officer,
South Nasik Division.
Camp via Nasik, 15th May, 1913.

NOTICE

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for Brass and Copper Ingots" are invited and will be received by the Chief Storekeeper North Western Railway, at his Office at Nowlakha, Lahore, by 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of June, 1913 (at which time, date and place they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present), for the purchase of 80 tons of Brass Scrap Ingots and 60 tons of Copper Scrap Ingots. Tenderers may quote either for the full quantities or less, but the minimum quantity for which tenders will be considered is 5 tons.

2. Form of Tender and conditions of sale can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, N. W. Ry., Lahore, on payment of Rs. 5.

3. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any offer or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of the same.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Lahore, Dated 10th May, 1913.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the peg measure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A SMART European advertising CANVASSER, those who have had experience in Newspaper Canvassing only need apply. Good pay to a first class man who can prove himself worthy of recognition.

Apply to MANAGER,
The "Bombay Gazette."

OUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

BRASSO

The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is

BRASSO

Stocked in all Bazars.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30 and 10 P. M.

GEORGIE CORLASS
AND
HARRY QUININGBOROUGH
With an entirely new programme.

OUR GREAT FILM
SARAH BERNHARDT
AS
QUEEN BESS.

WIFFLES.

CINEMA DE LUXE,
GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT TWO SHOWS
6-30 and 10 P. M.

"STAR ARTISTES"
From All Parts of the World.

MISS EDNA DEANE
(Soprano) will sing (TOSTI'S GOODBYE).

MISS MAISIE SWEDE
Refined Versatile Entertainer.

RICARD AND BEST
Musical Marvels in a New Act.

LITTLE MONA
The Sparkling Soubrette in New Numbers.

EDNA AND MAISIE.

OUR "EXCLUSIVE" PICTURES.
NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

THE "ALCAZAR,"
EDWARDES THEATRE, KALBADEVI.
2 minutes' walk from Cinema De Luxe.

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10.

PACKED HOUSES LAST NIGHT TO SEE THE
POPULAR COMEDIENNE
MISS MARIE GODWIN
IN HER LATEST SUCCESSES.

COME AND HEAR MARIE SING:—
HAS ANYBODY SEEN MY TIDDLER.

OUR "EXCLUSIVE" PICTURES.

HIS LORDSHIP'S LITTLE LAPSE
(Comedy) with WIFFLES in the title Role

DRAMAS, SCENIC, COMICS.
Pick of the Cinema World.
PRICES AS USUAL.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend

Fine Household Soaps

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

the Branch Managers of the

NORWICH and LONDON.
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co, By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!

NEW PROGRAMME. "EVERY PICTURE TELLS A STORY."

UP SAN JUAN HILL.

A STIRRING STORY OF THE MEXICAN REVOLT.
VIVID AND REALISTIC BATTLE-SCENES.

SEE ALSO:—

MEXICAN'S REVENGE
A Californian Drama.

FOR HER SISTER'S SAKE
Ingenious Comedy.

FOOLSHEAD'S SWEETHEART
A Picture to make you Scream.

TRANSFORMATION
Coloured Magical Effects.

4 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 and 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

IN THE PRESS **PRICE Rs. 5.**

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

1913

A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.
DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES
A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is just as good. Insist on having Dr LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words 'EUGENE LE CLERC' on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in South Africa.
BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

Imported in India solely
BY
The Asiatic Petroleum Co., (India) Limited.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY;

ALSO AT:—
9, CLIVE STREET,
CALCUTTA;

MADRAS AGENTS:—
MESSRS. BEST & CO.
MADRAS.

KARACHI AGENTS:—
MESSRS. EWART RYRIE & CO.
KARACHI.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROOMS TO LET in Elphinstone Circle Buildings, for residence, with Verandah, Bath Room, Kitchen, and Servants' quarters. Rent Rs. 50 to Rs. 100. Apply to D. NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT. COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

THE GREATEST PROBLEM OF LIFE

is how to keep it thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure, it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

have at last solved the greatest problems by providing a food tonic of prompt and sure results with a definite specific action on blood and nerves. They bring youth and strength back and keep the whole organism strong up to the pitch of perfect health.

PRICE.—Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.

Vaidya Shastri,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jmnagar Kathiawar.
KALBADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.

COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.

COMMERCE
The leading Banking organ in the East.

COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.

COMMERCE
The leading Advertising medium in the East.

A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.

LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE—
25-26 Waterloo Street, CALCUTTA

WANTED.

WANTED for the Dyal Singh College (1) A PROFESSOR of ENGLISH LITERATURE, pay up to Rs. 200. (2) A PROFESSOR of BIOLOGY, pay up to Rs. 150. (3) A PROFESSOR of PHILOSOPHY (for one year at present), pay up to 150. Candidates selected must join the College on September 15th. Applications must reach the Undersigned before the 12th of June. Apply with testimonials to—

T. L. VASWANI,
Principal, Dyal Singh College.

WANTED AGENTS. Apply to MANAGING DIRECTOR, The Empire of India Provident Society, Ltd., Faridabad, Dacca.

WANTED.—BOARD and LODGING, by an Anglo-Indian, from the 1st June, in Elphinstone Circle, or near PROXIMITY. Apply W. A., care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

WANTED, from 1st June, a SMALL ROOM, Furnished or Unfurnished, any where in the Fort. State lowest terms and particulars to Box No. 946, care of Bombay Gazette.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, or Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

AIRY FLAT, Facing Apollo Pier s Fittings up-to-date. Apply Box No. 930, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room, etc Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FORT, BOMBAY.

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR.
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the
PROPRIETOR.
Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS"
LONDON.

J J & S
PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.

The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past **130** years.

JOHN JAMESON & SON, LD.,
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. The King.

MENT
Phaeton Brand.
Guaranteed best English tailor
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LINSEED.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 27th May, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at C. Shed, B, B, and C, I, Railway Goods Yard, Carnac Bunder, by order of Messrs. Ralli Bros. and on account and at the risk of Mr. Saroopchand Hookamchand, the following two lots of linseed of 25 tons each:—

Lot No. 1—25 tons linseed, delivery order No. 899 against contract No. 666.

Lot No. 2—25 tons linseed, delivery order No. 955 against contract No. 671.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE ON SUNDAY, the 1st June, at 2-20 p.m. (S.T.).

On SUNDAY, the 1st June, at 2-50 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Byculla, in the compound of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas' Iron Works, opposite the Police Hospital, on the Tramway line, valuable and handsome English and Indian made furniture by Mackenzie and others—rich glass and porcelainware, rich platedware, sliding dinning tables, chairs, mirror back sideboard, writing table, velvet and tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, corner cabinets, marble topped tables, sweet-toned grand iron framed cottage piano, Chippendale teapoys, jardiniers, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and hanging presses, chest of drawers, rich table ornaments, China vases, velvet piled carpets, Singapore cane furniture, refrigerator ice-box, Singer's sewing machine, wearing apparel, carved furniture, Siwaji water filter, cooking stove, copper pots, rubber-tyred cabriolette, fast Arab horse, garden plants in tubs and pots and gold and silver jewelleries, etc.

The property of the late Mr. David Smith of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas (Byculla Iron Works) and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 27th May, 1913.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES

BELTS, ENEMAS,
SUSPENSORY, BANDAGES
and all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.

Best quality at lowest London prices.

Please state your requirements and enclose Money Order, and goods to full value will be sent per return post.

TAYLOR & Co., Drug. Stores,
35, SURREY STREET, STRAND,
LONDON, W. C.
ESTABLISHED 1871.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ● NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	„ 11 0
Quarterly	„ 6 0
Monthly...	„ 2 0
SINGLE COPY... ...	ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
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Quarterly...	„ 7 0
Monthly...	„ 2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	Rs. 6 0 per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards..	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... Re. 1½ per Inch.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Colaba, 3899 tons, Captain J. Robertson, sailed yesterday for Antwerp etc., with a general cargo, 10 cabin and 1 deck passenger.

The steamer Caithness, 2,222 tons, Captain J, Ridland, will sail to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The steamer Ocean, 2460 tons, Captain F. S. Christeansen sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The Rubattino Line steamer Ischia, 2480 tons, Captain G. Belsito, will sail to-day for Kobe etc., with a general cargo, 7 cabin and 46 deck passengers.

The Hall Line steamer Sandon Hall, 3293 tons, Captain B. Rowland sailed yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom and general cargo.

The German East Africa Line steamer Praesident, 2,086 tons, Captain J. Schmidt arrived in harbour yesterday from Dar-es-salam, via Zanzibar etc. with a general cargo, 5 cabin 122 deck passengers.

The Clan line steamer Clan Macintyre, 3,052 tons, Captain H. R. East, arrived in harbour yesterday frem Glasgow via Manchester, with a general cargo.

The Japan line steamer Indo-Maru, 36,72 tons, Captain M Nemoto, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Yokkaichi via intermediate ports, with a general cargo.

The City line steamer city of Madrid, 3,134 tons, Captain F. Snow, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow via Birkinhead, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

R I M S Dufferin...Comdr La Touche ...R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Ward ....R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator.....Capt Hickman Survey Str.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 26.

Bahadur......2936 Peel ....T M & Co
Cloutsham...3075 Weddess ...W & A G and Co
Clan Macolister.......3065 Clark .....J F and Co
Coirnross ..... 2516 Hyslop ......W & A G & Co
Clan Macintyre...3052 East...J Finlay and Co
Euryalus ......2286 Willams.........M M and Co
Faris................737 Coates......Arab Steamers
Itonus......3401 Sufferin ....F F and Co
Korouna......2267 Purkis...W and A G and Co
Lancefield......3671 Meikle ....T M & Co
Marmaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Moshtari......1110 Cottrell ....T M and Co
Mantua......5906......Vibert.............P & O Co
Middleban Castle......2899 Walters...T M & Co
Nawab.............2041 Kass ....T M and Co
Ormidale ... 2305 Thomson ...W & A G & Co
Praesident......2086 Schmidt ....A S & Co
Quiloa......4941 Cole ....M M & Co
Bahmani 1872 ....Mc Intyre.......T M & Co
Risaldar ......3091 Jones ....T M and Co
Sildra ....2097 Bryan ....C M and Sons
Wardenfels ...2792 Spillman...........T M & Co
Warturm ......3127 Krull ....W & A G & Co
Weissenfels ......2433 Khumchaff......W & A G & Co
Yeddo..............2958 Gardiner ... .
Zamoni ......2472 Driver...............T M & Co
Uganda.........3451 Archdeacon...Calcutta ... M M and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Capts. Dest. Date. Agents.

A Itria ......3419 Honywood ...Karachi... 28-5 ...M M and Co
B Ormiston.......3147 Hamilton...Hull.......30-5 J F & Co
B & E City of Madrid ...3134 Snow...31-5....... K N & Co
C&R Montebello...2770 Croft ...Hull 28-5 ..... J F and Co
D&E Sandon Hall...3293 Rowlands...Karachi... 26 5...K N & Co
F Devanha............4785 Hickey......P and O Co
G Hoseinee...998 Fanning...17-5...Aden...23-5 T M & Co
G Firozi.........2029 Primrose.......T M and Co
H Abaris......1880 Rippon............T M & Co
K Indo Maru..........2975 Nemoto ...O S... Kaisha
M Kaloma ...3209 Keasley ...Baltimore ...28-5 W & A G & Co
N Kohistan ......2949 Owen ...D'kirk 31-5... M M and Co
O Linga ....949 Butler ....M M and Co
Q Patiala.........1929 Bamber.........M M and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Cleopatra ...2129 Chersich ....Trieste... 2-6...A L S N Co
2 Quiloa.........4941 Cole...Akyab ...28-5... M M & Co
3 Dulwich.......2115 Cobb.........T M and Co
4 Liudula ...2118 Walsh ...Durban ...29-5... M M & Co
5 Dan ....2759 Cuchiel ...Trieste...23-5... W and A G and Co
6 Orissa...3525 Redfern ...Calcutta...21-5... M M and Co
6 Westminister...2764 Williams...T M & Co
7 Den of Kelly ...2877 White...K N and Co
8 Kish...3148 Robertson ...Hamburg...28-5 W & A G and Co
9 Baron Balfour...2552 Symonds...K N & Co
9 Beckbugen...2447 deHoud ...T M and Co
10 & 11 Kawachi Maru ...3321 Christiansen ... Kobe...28-5...N Y Kaisha
14 Kasara.........501 Burbridge...Bus ..29-5... M M & Co
15 China......3842 Ginrovich.......A L S N Co
15 Ischia...2481 Balsito...Kobe...27-5...R Line
China..............4161 Tocque ....P & O Co

H W V D

Dwarka ....758 Moxon ....M M and Co
Hamington Court...3217 Wilson.......W and A G and Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
25	C of Madrid..	Snow	Glasgow, Apl 23
	Indo Maru ...	Nemoto ...	Y'Kaichi, Apl16
26	C Macintyre.	East	Glasgow, Apl 12
	Praesident ...	Schmidt ...	D'salam, May 10

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Colaba	Robertson..	Antwerp
	Ocean	C'tiansen...	Calcutta
	Sandon Hall..	Rowland ...	Karachi

The following vessels obtained portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Sandon Hall, Rowland for Karachi.
" Caithness, Ridland for Antwerp.
" Ischia, Belsito for Kobe, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer China for Shanghai, etc.
" Resaldar for Aden.
" Hannington Court for Liverpool etc.
" Indo Maru for Kobe, etc.
" Werdenfels for Antwerp, etc.
" Weissenfels for Hamburg.
" Warturm for Brimen, etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Co's Line steamer "Olympia", outward bound passed Suez on the morning of the 23rd instant.

The P & O Co's steamer "Delta," left Hongkong at 1 p m. on Saturday the 24th instant.

The Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer "Sardegna" from Genoa left Suez for Aden and Bombay on the 24th instant.

The Ellerman Line Co's steamer "City of London" left Liverpool outward bound on the afternoon of the 24th instant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charges for announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

LUARD—McCORMAC.—On the 17th inst., at Gauhati, Assam, by the Rev. B. Saunders Dyer, Chaplain of Shillong, Godfrey Ernest Luard of Bamandanga Tea Estate, Duars, second son of Major-General F. P. Luard, to Eileen, youngest daughter of the late Samuel McCormac, of Cnoc Aluim, Dalkey, Ireland.

DEATH.

GOUDGE—At the Bouchard Clinique, Marseilles, on the 8th May 1913, Esther Alice the wife of J. E. Goudge, Indian Civil Service.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sitting of the Appellate Court Bench of the Bombay High Court before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah, 11-30.

Ward Election to fill up a casual vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Shapurji S. Mistri, a Municipal Councillor, last day for nomination.

New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Extraordinary General Meeting, Churchgate-street, 3-30.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation, 4-10.

Western India Football Association, Annual General Meeting, Green's Restaurant, 7-15 p. m.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.

Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Alcazar Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

Coronation Cinematograph "Harishchandra," Sandhurst-road.

Maxim:—Blessed is he whom God has blessed with good health.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia" with the outward mails of the 16th instant left Aden at noon on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P and O. Company's mail steamer "Mantua" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday next at 2-30 p. .m

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

Music at the Princess Gymkhana.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March......Le Lionde St. Mark...Fabiani
Overture...Stradella ....Flotow
Songs and Dances of All Nations..Godfrey
Valse .....Luna ....Lincke
Mennet ... .Paderewski
Melodies (from)...The Dollar Princess...Fall
Morceau ...Husarewritt ....Spindler.

Music at the Royal Yacht Club.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Bttn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March.........Father Rhine.........Lincke
Prelude ....Fra Diavolo ....Auber
Valse ....Blue Bells ....Waldlenfel
Melodies from ......The Belle of New York ....Kerker
Idyll ....The Butterfly ......Bendix
Airs from ...H. M. S. Pinafore...Sullivan
Characteristique ....Husarenritt ....Spindler

Bombay Improvement Trust.—There will be no meeting of the Board, to-day, the 27th instant.

A Vicar Honoured.—The "Heraldo," a daily paper, published at Nova-Goa, gives the following : The Rev. Father Azarias Minezes de Souza, Missionary of the Diocese of Damaun and Vicar of Tarapur, has been elected a Fellow of the Geographical Society of Lisbon. We congratulate the Vicar for the deserving honour bestowed upon him. Recently the Vicar has erected a big cross in his Parish of Tarapur, the place where 300 Christians suffered a death of martyrdom, when the Maharathas invested the Portuguese Fort of Bassein.

Fire in Kalbadevi.—On Sunday evening, a fire broke out in a mandap, which had been erected in a lane off Kalbadevi Road, on the occasion of a wedding in the house of one Damodar Haridass. The fire was caused by a piece of cloth-border of the mandap falling on a lighted lamp. The whole mandap was burnt, while the other lights hung on the mandap fell and were destroyed. The fire was eventually extinguished by some residents of the locality who threw buckets of water on it. The damage is estimated at Rs. 1,500.

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON STILL SOME DISTANCE FROM COAST.

(From our Correspondent.)

Simla, May 26.

Rainfall has continued in the Peninsula, Northeast India and Burma. The chief amount of falls are Diamond Island 1½ inches Akyab one, Dibrugarh, Tezpur, Silchar 1½ Sibsagar, Cox's Bazar one Narayangunj, Barisal two, Jessore three, Saugor Island, Burdwan 1½, Raipur, Belgaum Raichur and Hyderabad (Deccan) three-quarters, Gulbarga one, Karwar 1½.

The Northward advance of the monsoon winds in the Arabian Sea continues, but heavy rain has not yet appeared on the Malabar coast, where the sea remains smooth.

Forecast : Continuance of rainfall in the Peninsula, Northeast India and Burma.

Secunderabad, May 26.

A heavy thunderstorm broke over Hyderabad, and the district last evening, and rain fell intermittently for several hours. It may fairly be stated that the hot weather here ceased on the 16th May, when the first heavy storm occurred, and the temperature has been many degrees lower than the average since that date. Monsoon conditions now prevail.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following telegram from the Meteorological Department Simla was received yesterday by the Port officer, Bombay :—

Monsoon winds appear to be advancing northwards in the Arabian Sea, but the chief activity is at some distance from the coast.

Later.

Disturbed condition over Southern Arabian Sea becoming more marked, a storm may be forming in about latitude fourteen at some distance from the Coast. Hoist cautionary signal.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire 25th ...	89·8	73·0	...	6·31
Jask ...	91·3	79·8	...	4·18
Muskat 25th ...	94·8	86·8	...	5·50
Multan ...	111·8	85·5	...	1·44
Rawalpindi ...	104·4	70·1	...	6·0
Lahore ...	106·4	80·2	...	6·61
Sirsa ...	108·8	81·5	...	2·33
Ambala ...	101·5	77·9	...	11·20
Delhi ...	103·0	79·8	...	2·87
Agra ...	111·0	78·0	...	3·65
Mainpuri ...	106·3	76·6	0·05	5·32
Jhansi ...	?	82·5	...	2·55
Cawnpore ...	108·2	79·9	...	6·46
Allahabad ...	109·1	79·5	...	5·37
Jacobabad ...	122·1	85·8	...	0·44
Karachi ...	89·0	81·0	...	1·27
Ajmer ...	102·6	85·7	...	2·38
Jaipur ...	10?·2	77·1	0·14	1·61
Kotah ...	110·6	86·6	...	3·49
Bhuj ...	101·0	79·0	...	0·00
Dwarka ...	88·8	82·7	...	0·40
Verawal ...	86·6	79·8	...	0·03
Rajkot ...	104·6	75·3	...	0·48
Bhavnagar Para.	103·0	80·3	...	0·44
Surat ...	100·4	81·1	...	3·59
Ahmedabad ...	107·6	80·2	...	0·48
Deesa ...	107·3	77·4	...	0·93
Neemuch ...	104·9	80·0	...	3·91
Indore ...	102·6	79·1	...	5·32
Jubbulpore ...	107·3	81·3	...	8·00
Saugor ...	104·8	81·3	...	4·84
Hoshangabad ...	109·1	82·9	...	4·54
Khandwa ...	102·2	85·1	...	5·96
Akola ...	108·2	81·5	...	1·77
Amraoti ...	102·3	83·8	...	1·17
Nagpur ...	107·1	78·8	0·35	3·31
Chanda ...	107·0	81·5	...	6·29
Raipur ...	105·7	77·6	0·75	4·80
BOMBAY ...	93·4	83·1	...	3·62
Ratnagiri ...	89·3	77·9	0·05	11·55
Mormugao ...	89·0	74·7	0·54	4·17
Karwar ...	87·7	74·5	1·26	4·99
Malegaon ...	104·9	78·6	...	5·29
Ahmednagar ...	102·1	76·0	...	1·24
Poona ...	97·0	72·8	0·16	4·63
Sholapur ...	98·8	73·1	0·04	2·55
Bijapur ...	99·2	72·3	...	4·44
Belgaum ...	91·3	67·0	0·80	3·46
Aurangabad ...	102·9	77·7	...	1·67
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	102·9	80·7	...	3·59
Hyderabad ...	102·3	75·2	0·87	8·45
Mangalore ...	91·3	76·8	0·14	6·97
Calicut ...	84·3	77·1	0·05	8·79
Cochin ...	87·2	75·2	0·02	9·64
Colombo ...	86·0	76·0	0·26	57·50
Masulipatam ...	94·3	82·7	...	2·79
Bellary ...	98·0	74·3	0·08	5·03
Cuddapah ...	103·5	84·5	...	11·64
Madras ...	93·5	82·0	...	13·39
Bangalore ...	90·3	70·3	0·15	4·78
Coimbatore ...	93·9	70·8	0·06	15·49
Trichinopoly ...	94·1	76·8	...	13·37
Negapatam ...	99·2	81·2	...	27·34

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 26th May, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at Multan and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies have become lightly to moderately clouded in the western districts but continue clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is below the average at Agra and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur records 0·14" of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal. Day temperature is in excess at Jacobabad ; night temperature is also higher than usual in upper Sind and west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Gujarat and Kathiawar and clear in the remaining districts. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is fairly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local in the south-eastern districts. Nagpur has had 0·35" and Raipur 0·75" Cloud has increased and skies are now moderately to heavily clouded at most places. Humidity is above the average in the area of rainfall. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Konkan. Mormugao records 0·54" and Karwar 1·26" Skies have become lightly clouded over nearly the whole division. Humidity has increased and is now above the average in most places. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the minimum at Mormugao and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in the Bombay Deccan, and in south Hyderabed. Poona has had 0·46", Bijapur 0·80" and Hyderabad 0·87". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Several dust or thunderstorms associated with light to moderate showers occurred in Rajputana, the south Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, the south Konkan, in Mysore and on the Malabar Coast. The important fall being 1·26" at Karwar. Cloud has increased in the Bombay Deccan and the Konkan. Moderate to heavy cloud has also spread over Mysore and in the extreme south. The reported monsoon conditions in the south-east Arabian Sea appear to approach the West Coast to the south of Ratnagiri.

Isolated dust or thunderstorms are likely in the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, in Mysore and on the Malabar Coast. A few showers may occur in the Konkan and in the extreme south.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 26th May, 1913, was 29·966 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

ACCIDENT TO A GUNNER.

Gunner Chapman, of the 96th Battery, R.F.A., at Belgaum, met with a serious accident, according to a correspondent, while on parade. It appears that the Battery was practising "alarm station" and as the gun to which Gunner Chapman was attached was preparing for action he, in jumping off the limber, missed the handguard and fell, one of the wheels of the gun passing over both legs, It is surprising that the bones of both begs were not fractured, but this can be accounted for by the fact that the wheel must have glided over the right leg, and fell with a crash on the left, breaking the bone. All possible aid was rendered to him on the ground by the officers and men of his Battery and he was carried on a stretchter to the Station Hospital, where he was attended by the officers of the R. A. M. C.

THEFT FROM A BEDROOM.

Girdar Permand, a bill-collector to Moolji Haridas, residing on the first floor of a house at DeLisle Road, has reported to the police that between 11-30 p. m. on the 24th instant and 5 a. m. the next morning, a wooden box, containing wearing apparel and money valued at Rs. 540, was removed from his room. On enquiry the box was discovered, broken open, near the Railway lines, with all the wearing apparel intact and in the same condition as that in which the complainant had left them. There was missing a vest, which contained notes and cash valued at Rs. 500. The complainant was asleep in his room during the perpetration of the robbery. The stolen box had had two other boxes on top of it. Suspicion rests on a neighbour. The police are making enquiries.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	May		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues ...	27	m	3	42	23	5
			4	24 a	25	7
Wed ...	28	m	4	43	23	1
			5	11 a	25	3
Thurs ...	29	m	5	33	23	2
			6	3 a	25	1
Fri	30	m	7	14	23	9
			6	58 a	25	1

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	May		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues ...	27	m	9	12	19	4
			11	32 a	20	3
Wed ...	28		10	13	20	2
Thurs ...	29	m	0	31	19	11
		m	11	37	20	8
Fri	30	m	1	15	19	4
			0	58 a	20	10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

May	Sunrise		Sunset.	
27 (Tuesday)	do	6h. 1m.	do	7h. 10m
28 (Wednes)	do	6h. 1m.	do	7h. 10m
29 (Thurs)	do	6h. 1m.	do	7h. 11m
30 (Friday)	do	6h. 1m.	do	7h. 11m

Phases of the Moon.— Last Quarter, May 28th, 5h. 33-7m. a.m. New Moon, June 5th 1h. 27-0m. a. m. First Quarter, 11th, 10. 7-3m. p.m. Full Moon, 1?th, 11h.23-7m. p.m

THOSE WHO CAME TO SCOFF REMAINED TO BLESS. This is what happened in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay where Justice Coram Haward, I.C.S., in delivering judgment against an imitator of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC remarked "In fact the sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses." Remember Squibb's is an undeniable cure for Malaria and other fevers. Of all Chemists—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

DURBAR AT TEHRI.

NEW RULES SUCCEEDS.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Shastric days of mourning upon H. H. Maharaja Sir Kirti Shah's death being over, an auspicious day was found to announce the Government sanction of the succession of Prince Narendra Shah as Raja of Tehri—Gurhwal State. A public Durbar was held on Sunday, at 5 p.m. at the Castle grounds. The salute of 11 guns and the Band playing "God save the King" announced the Political Agent's arrival. On Cambellis taking his seat with H.H. Raja Narendra Shah on a tastefully decorated dais, the Sardars and the High Officials were presented to him. Nazzars were presented which were touched and remitted. Mr. Campbell on rising to announce the Government's orders was received with cheers and spoke as follows :—

"With Your Highness, permission, Raises, Officials, and people of Tehri Gurhwal. By the will of the Almighty your good Raja Sir Kirti Shah has been taken from you in the prime of his life and the fulness of his intellectual powers. I know well that his loss was deeply lamented by all his subjects and I can assure you that your grief is firmly shared by the British Government, to whom His Highness was a sincere well-wisher and a loyal friend, thereby continuing the traditions of his family for the last century. To me personally the unexpected news of His Highness the Raja's death came as a very heavy shock, I was present at Tehri, 26 years ago, when the Raja, then a boy, succeeded his father as a Ruler of this States, our friendship began at that time, and has been uninterrupted ever since. I have watched his career with interest and admirations, and it was a great pleasure to know that when I was appointed Commissioner of Kumaun, our closer intercourse of former days would be renewed, Raja Sir KirtiShah not only had amost successful career as a boy at school, but since he was entrusted with the management of his State his life amply fulfilled the promise of his boyhood. The one object he set before him, was the wefare of his State and of his people and no labour was to him too great provided that it tended to bring you justice and material prosperity. I believe that he reopend the reward in obtaining the genuine love and respect of his peopli of all classes. You have been invited to meet me here this after-noon in order that I may inform you that the Government of India have given their assent to the late Raja's son and heir Narendra Shah being recognized as his father's successor and Ruler of the State. This is not a suitable time of the year for a formal installation. That will come later at a date not yet decided upon. From what I have seen and heard of Raja Narendra Shah during the last few weeks I have been here, I have every hope that he will prove a worthy successor to his illustrious father. He is of course utill only a boy, but a boy of great promise. He will with the approval of H. H. the Rance and H. H. the Lieutenant Governor be sent very shortly to the Chiefst College at Ajmere, where his father also received his education. He will there receive thoroughly sound educationand will have an opportunity of associating with young chiefs and nobles of his standing, and will obtain a wider outlook upon life than is obtainable within the limits of his own State, I have no doubt that he will make the most of his opportunities, and that when he ss entrusted with the full control of his State, he will a ssume the management with determination to follow in his father's footsteps ; realizing that a Prince in his position has his duties as well as his privilege and that principal among the latter are the prileges of having more chances of doing good his fellowmen than fall to the lot of many of us in this world. The Raja will be accompanied to Ajmere, by Pandit Hari Sharah Rai Sahib as his guardian, a post which he also filled with his father 25 years ago, and will doubless spend the greater part of his holidays in Tehri, so that you will have occasions to watch with affectionate eyes, his progress from youth to manhood. During the minority of the Raja, and until he is
is considered fit to be entrusted with the reins of Government, the management of the will be entrusted to a Council of Regency, the constitution of which has met with the approval of H. H. the Lieutenant Governor. Of this Council H. H. the Ranee Sahiba will be President and with her will be associated as members Kunwar Bichitra Shah, the late Raja's brother and Pt. Hari Krishna the Wazir, an old and trusted servant, while Pt. Bhawani Dutt Uniyal, in whom the Raja had every confidence will be the Secretary to the Council. I have no doubt that the Council will do all in their power to conduct the business of the State upon as nearly as possible the same lines upon which the Raja Sir Kirti Shah based his procedure and that they will do their utmost to deal out to the people justice and ensure them happiness and prosperity. They can count upon the British Government for assistance and advice if they are in any difficulties and their work will be watched with interest and sympathy. To you now present I appeal as representatives of the people of Tehri Gurhwal to show the same loyalty to your new Raja and to the Council of Regency as you always displayed to your late Raja. With your loyal assistance the arduous duties of H. H. the Ranee Sahiba and her Council will be mnch lightened and the new Raja will succeed as Ruler of a prosperous and contented people It now remains but to wish Raja Marendra Shah a long and happy life and to wish H. H. the Ranee and her Council success in their labours."

The conclusion of the Political Agent's speech was greeted with applause, after which His Highness Raja Narendra Shah rose to reply. He was received with an ovation. Though a youth of nearly 15 years only he spoke clearly and fluently and the audience was much pleased with his dignified appearance, and speech which ran as follows :

"My esteemed friend, Mr. Campbell, I am very thankful to you for assisting us in our trouble. Please convey my best and sincere thanks to the Government for recognising me as successor to my illustrious father and as Rules of the State. I will consider it my first duty to act up to the good and wise advice you have so kindly given me. I trust you will extend the same hand of friendship to me that you always held out to my father."

Her Highness the Ranee Sahiba sent a speech through her brother Col. Gyanjang Rana Bahadur, which was read by Wazir Pandit Hari Krishna. She thanked Mr. Campbell for all the trouble he had taken in coming over in such a trying season and sympathizing with her in her irreparable loss. Mr. Campbell having been friend of her illustrious husband she was fully confident of his kind interest, assistance and advice in the arduous duties of future administration and for the arrangement made for the education of H. H. Raja Narendra Shah. She requsted Mr. Campbell to submit her humble thanks to the Government for recognizing the succession of H. H. Raja Narendra Shah to his ancestral Gadi, and prayed that the Government would be pleased to extend their helping hand. Conscious of the proud glory and unswerving loyalty of the Tehri House to the British Throne she hoped to maintain to the best of her power. She expressed pleasure at the selection of the members of Council. At the conclusion of this, pan and uttar were offered to the Political Agent who accepted them. There were general rejoicings over the announcement, and in the evening the town was illuminated. Mr. Campbell left for Naini Tal on Monday morning with the usual salute and guard-of-honour. The Council of Regency released almost all the prisoner from the Jail, and in the case of those under going long terms of imprisonments half the sentence was reduced. Monday was observed as a public holiday in the State.

MALARIA AND MOSQUITOES.

The following is a list of places in Bombay where mosquitoes were found by the Health Department during last week :—

Street.	House No. or Name.	Place where found.
	A WARD.	
Nanabhai Lane	...11-b and 4	2 wells
Bhoiwar Lane	...64-66, 78, and 80	3 wells
Ghogha Street	...44 and 82	2 wells
Cowasjee P. Street	.45, 46, 97, and 126	4 wells
Hornby Road	...279-281	1 well
Pitha Street	...24-26, 27, and 33	3 wells
Parsi Bazar	...3?-32-36, and 78	2 wells
Gola Lane	...20, 56-58	2 wells
Bohra Bazar Street	260	Tub
Esplanade Road	...61-63	Bucket
Elphinston Circle	7	Anti-formicas
Apollo Pier Road	...6	Well
Rampart Row	...New Museum	Well and cistern
Apollo Street	...42-44	Wooden tub
do	...71-73	Cistern
do	...80-82	Well
Hospital Lane	...Opp. Military quarters.	Well
Queens Road	...4, 16, 20	3 Gully traps
Well to the east of Esplanade Police Court		Well
Colaba Causeway	..9a. Chowki	Fire bucket
Wodehouse Road	..4 b	M Tank
2nd Coli Lane	...4	Well
Gun Carriage Street	64, 66	2 wells
	C WARD.	
Sonapur Street	. 50	Well
Sorab Santok Lane	..8, 10, 11, 13	4 wells
Girgaum Road	...121, 123, 125, 141, 151-57, 177	6 wells
Cavel	...89, 200	2 wells
Kalbadevi Road	...126	Well
	D WARD.	
Walkeshwar Road	..42 (5)	Well
Walkeshwar Road	.2 b, 3 (Jain Temple)	Well
do	...2	Masonry Tank
do	...4	Well
do	...451 b	Masonry Tank
do	...4?5-467	Fountain
do	...479	Well
do	...885	Well (south)
Dady Shett Estate	.3-5	Well (east), cask, open drain.
Sandhurst Road	...Olympia Cinematograph	Fire buckets
Khetwadi Main Road	-side-gutter	Gutter
Girgaum Back Rd	..121-133	Well
Chunam Kiln Rd	...Open plot	Ditch and Pool
	E WARD.	
Parel Road	...3	Cistern and well
do	..2 8-23, 918-26	2 wells
Clerk Road	...22a-24b	Well
do	...26 A	1 big and 1 small well
De Lisle Road	...126, 176 78	Fire bucket and well
Haines Road	...177	Cistern and M. kundy
Clare Road	24	Cistern and fountain
Mazagaon Road	..12, 14	2 wells
Mount Road	...1-3, 23	Masonry cisterns.

CASUAL CONVERSATIONS.

AT THE "EMPIRE DAY" BALL.

"And why is it called an 'Empire ball'?"
"Oh don't you know, why because we all are wearing the colours of the Union Jack."
"But *why* are we all wearing the colours of the Union Jack"?
"Don't be so ignorant ; because it is 'Empire Day'."
"And what *is* Empire Day?"
"Oh don't be so silly! It is called 'Empire Day,' because—
"Well?"
"Oh because all the school children sing patriotic songs; the soldiers have a holiday, and flags are flying all over the place."
"Yes, I know all this, but *why* do the children sing patriotic songs?"
"Because, as I told you before it is 'Empire Day' and we must be patriotic. It is a great thing to have an Empire. Isn't it?"
"Oh yes, of course, I agree about that but why should the soldiers have a holiday, just because we have an Empire?"
"Oh I really don't know, but I expect it is in honour of the occasion"?
"What occasion?"
"Why 'Empire Day' of course."
"And the flags?"
"Now really, you are getting Imbecile. Don't you realize that we are a great Nation, so we must show everyone that Britannia rules the waves by flying flags?"
"Oh, now I understand, I think I can sum 'Empire Day' up in one word."
"That's right, and what is it?"
"Merely 'Swank'"

P. à B.

POONA STATION ACCIDENT.

It has been decided says the "Poona Mail" to proceed against Driver Todd who drove the engine that came to grief at the catch siding outside Poona station last week. Mr. Todd was arrested, and immediately released on bail of Rs. 200.

The death of Rao Bahadur Dayabhai Hurjivandas Nanavaty, late Finance Minister and Accountant-General Baroda, took place at Surat last week amidst the celebration of the wedding festivities of his grandchildren. At the time of his death the Rao Bahadur was a managing trustee appointed by His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda for the Debenture Holders of the Bombay United Building Company, a director of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway and the chairman of the Board of Directors of the Karoli Ginning Factory. Rao Bahadur Dayabhai Saheb has left behind him four sons viz Narayanbhai (Principal of the Kala Bhoovan, Baroda), Hiralal and Manilal, both Solicitors of the Bombay HighCourt, and Dhirajlal a member of the Indian Civil Service in Burma, and also a daughter.

No more Loaves

as heavy as lead, no more cakes as flat as pancakes, no more worry in the kitchen or disappointment in the dining room, if your cook uses "Paisley Flour."

Bread raised with "Paisley Flour" is light and digestible instead of tough and doughy—you can even eat it as it comes from the oven, all hot and fragrant, instead of waiting until it is cold.

"PAISLEY (Trade Mark) FLOUR"

The SURE raising powder

is used one part to eight of ordinary flour.

Made by BROWN & POLSON, and sold in tins containing useful recipes for bread and dainty cakes, &c.

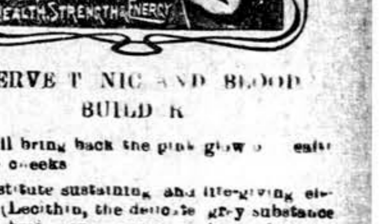
NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC-PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great



NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men and all engaged in mental occupation.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills, 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,

No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay

MOTORISTS

For Your Consideration!

—REPAIRS—

Our Repairing Department is in charge of a European, who has had many years of practical experience at Home. Intricate repairs a pleasure. Bring your car along and take our "expert" opinion.

ORIENT Motor Car and Electric Co.,

53, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.

Teleg. "LATEST" Telep. No. 2203.

Cures Back-Ache

All external aches and pains can be cured by the application of that wonderful remedy known as Little's Oriental Balm. For back-ache it has no equal. Well rubbed in, it eases the pain—brings almost instant relief. A few applications are usually enough to effect a complete cure.

Thousands of letters have been received from thankful men and women, whose aches and pains have been banished by this healing Balm. Among them are many testifying to its almost miraculous power in curing back-ache, strained muscles, lumbago and kindred ills.

Accept no imitation. Ask for the genuine Little's Oriental Balm and be sure you get it.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [May 26th, 1913.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 23rd May, 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway......	88	100,532
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	51	61,899

FINANCIAL

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 17th April 1913 6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. „ „ 3rd April 1913 7 „
Bank of Mad. „ „ 31st Dec. 1912 8 „

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 24 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE—

The market opened quiet but steady and unchanged at 1s. 4d. 1-16d. T.T. and on Demand and 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months sight credits. There was some enquiry for bank T.T. at the above quotation, but the market is now quieter and better than 1s. 4 1-32d. is unobtainable. There are few private bills offering.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. July.
Do. do Francs	... 171 1-4
Do. do Marks	... 139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	... 148 3-4
Shanghai „	.. 20) 3-4
Japan „	148 1-2 to 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened steady at 94 1.4 for Cash and the near settlement and 94 3-8 for the second settlement and closes as under. A moderate business is reported.

We quote.—

Cash ...	... Rs. 96 4 0
1st Settlement	... „ 96 4 0
2nd do	... „ 96 6 0 to 96 7 0

BULLION.—

On Saturday ready bar silver in London advance 3-16, to 27 13-16, while for forward delivery there was a rise of 1-8, to 28. The advance was said to be due to India and China buying. New York was 3-8 up, at 60 1-4. The local market opened at 70 1-16 ex duty for the first settlement and has advanced to 70 5-8. A moderate business has been done.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs. 24 1 6
Australian Gold	... „ 24 0 6
Sovereigns Gold	... „ 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)	
Ready	... „ 70 10 0
1st Settlement	... „ 70 10 0
2nd Settlement	... „ 71 1 0
Silver (cum duty)	
Ready	... „ 80 0 0
1st Settlement March	... „ 80 0 0
2nd Settlement	... „ 80 7 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

Messrs. A. Stern & Company in the weekly report dated Liverpool 8th May write as follows :—

"The "New York Journal of Commerce" report, to which we referred in our last circular, giving the increase in acreage as only 2·8%, and reports of too dry weather in South and South-West Texas, brought about a quick reaction of some 15 to 18 points, January and February, through covering by local "shorts," advancing from 5·90d, to 6·05d, and July and August from 6·23½ d to 6·41½ d. The advance, however, was short-lived. Indications for rain in the Southern part of Texas, followed by good rains throughout the whole of that State, caused renewed weakness, and those "bears" who had covered on the less favourable conditions were anxious to again put out sales, with the result that the greater part of the advance was lost, January and February reaching 5·93d, and July and August 6·27½d. Since then the tone has been firmer, with an advancing tendency, checked, however, by the continued "bearish" feeling of American operators generally.

"The market is entirely influenced by weather conditions day by day. On the whole prospects are encouraging. A slight change in the almost universal "bearish" sentiment has been brought about by reports of the weather being too cold in Texas and Arkansas, and by the want of rain in Alabama and Georgia, in both of which States it is said much replanting will be necessary. It is somewhat too early to attach too much importance to these slightly unfavourable conditions, but both insiders and the outside public in America have sold new crop months so freely on the hitherto favourable progress of the crop, that any serious setback in important States would create nervousness, and might frighten the large "short" interest into hurried covering.

"The favorable settlement of the Scutari affair has removed a factor of uneasiness, and some further buying of new crop months has been noticeable for account of Continental interests, Russia coming in as a buyer during the last few days. With a more favorable political outlook, any unfavorable crop reports would induce good buying by trade interests both at home and on the Continent, and in view of the "short" interest in America already referred to, a sharp advance would result. On the other hand, warmer weather in Texas and warm rains in the Atlantics, would give renewed encouragement to the "bears," and bring about a decline again. However, a favorable May and June does not of necessity mean a large crop, and with the danger of too much rain or drought later on, and after that a possible early killing frost, etc., we are a long way off the moment when we can speak of a large crop as being assured, and until same is assured, we think the buyer of new crop positions, at their recent level, will have more opportunity of making a profit than a seller."

When the above was written the rate for Jan. Feb. was 6·02 1-2. Saturday's closing rate was 6·11.

The following are the latest telegrams received here:—

Mr. Habersham King:—The recent cold wave in the N. W. quarter of the cotton belt while shewing unseasonably low temperature, was not severe enough to effect any damage and has now moderated materially. Temperatures elsewhere are around normal, which is favourable. Rain has been general over the entire belt except in the Northern parts of Texas and Oklahoma as a rule beneficial though excessive at some points which being reported by wire produces the impression of more rain than actually fell. Whole too cold to be called favourable. The cold snap without being severe enough so effect any permanent damage, has resulted in clear weather so that its effects are really beneficial. The weather has cleared over the entire belt except the Atlantic coast and the same is promised for the Atlantic coast within two days. Conditions are now favourable over the entire belt.

Weld and Co:—Liverpool market very steady. English spinners calling cotton. We look for higher prices New York market closed steady. Our travelling man wires from Texas.—In North Texas crop is reasonably early. Weather clear and cool nights are too cool for best results. Have a favourable opinion of the market. Our Chicago correspondent telegraphs:—We understand from reliable reports that the condition of the crop is under 80 per cent, Most backward Carolinas fair in Georgia, Albania and Mississippi good in Louisiana west of river.

Changes in the American markets on Saturday were slight. In the local market, the May settlements bring completed, there is little doing for forward delivery. There is a moderate demand for ready cotton by shippers and mills, which holders are meeting.

QUOTATIONS.—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G Broach	... Rs. 295	Mar.
F. G. H. C. Bengals	... „ 241	Jan.

OLD CROP.

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach ...	... 287	June
do. Khamgaon Akola..	264	do
do. Bengal	... 242	do
Good Sawginned Dharwar	... 285-6	do
Good M G Coompta	... 287	do
Good M. G. Westerns	... 283	do
Good H. G. Westerns	... 275	do
Good M. G. Miraj	... 287	do

LIVERPOOL OPENING.—

Opening Tone	...Barely. Steady.
Estimated Sales	... 6,000
Total Imports	... 14,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
6·52	6·49	6·45
—03	—03	—04
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·35	6·22	6·14
—03	—03	—02
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·10	6·09	6·09
—03	—03	—02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet.

Ready	... Rs. 7 8 0 B.T.
May	... „ 8 2 0 B.T.
September	... „ 8 10 0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	Rs. 8 6 6 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	„ 8 9 0 B.T.
Yellow Guzrat	„ 8 8 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Black Kutal ...	„ 48 8 0
Yellow Higanghat	„ 63 8 0
Yellow Secunderabad	„ 60 0 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 11 12 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 35 8 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Bold	... Rs. 48 8 0
Small	... „ 46 0 0

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

June—September ... Rs. 8 1 6

WHEAT :—

Tone—Steady.

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready	Rs. 5 5 6 B.T.
White Delhi May	„ 5 7 6 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,697 1-2
Bank of India	...	68
Eastern Bank	...	87
Indian Specie	...	67

MILLS.

David	...	515
Kohinoor	...	795
Manockji Petit	...	3,205
New Great Eastern	...	241 1-4
Standard	...	1,355

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord	208
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre	173 1-2
Bombay S N Ordy ..	241 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill...	1,460
Treacher and Co ...	500
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	20

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	587 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	... 11,033	bales.
Wheat	... 39,602	cwts.
Linseed	... 27,656	„
Rapeseed	... 3,247	„
Gingellyseed	... 891	„
Poppyseed	... 2,254	„
Groundnuts..	... 1,274	„
Castorseed	... 8,793	„
Rice	... 1,948	„
Myrabollams.	... 807	„
Cottonseed	... 13,477	„
Mowraseed	... 6	„
Gram	... 4,905	„
Joowar	... 720	„
Maize	... Nil	„
Barley	... 3,242	„

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, May. 26.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ...	8,000
Tone of Market	Steady.

Cotton Daly Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
May-June...	6·55	6·52
June-July...	6·52	6·49
July-Aug...	6·49	6·45
Aug.-Sept...	6·38	6·35
Sept.-Oct...	6·24	6·22
Oct.-Nov...	6·16	6·14
Nov.-Dec...	6·13	6·10
Dec.-Jan...	6·12	6·09
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·11	6·09

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 3rd May 1913, were Rs. 4,691 making the total earning for the period 1st April 1913, to 3rd May 1913, Rs. 20,811.

Total for the corresponding week previous year ...Rs. 3,899
Total for the corresponding period previous year ...Rs. 18,810

HONGKONG MARKET.

Messrs S. D. Setna and Co's Fortnightly Report of the Hongkong market, dated May 9th, states :—

Bengal Opium :—Market ruled weak, and a very small business is reported in this. Buyers are not free in the market, and sales are reported in the chest of Patna New at 3,535 dols, and 6 chests of Patna old at 3,400 dols. in all about 7 chests. Clearances during the fortnight of 7 chests of Patna New, 96 chest of Patna Old, and 3 chests of Benares New, in all about 106 chests. Unsold stock :—Patna New 304 chests; Patna old 1,710 chests; Benares New458 chests; and Benaree old 340 chests, in all about 2,812 chests. Sold but uncleared Patna New 15 chests; Patna old 141 chests, Benares New 14 chests; Benares old 73 chests; in all about 243 chests. Market closes weak. Closing quotations :—Patna New 3,435 dols.; Patna Old 3,400 dols.; Benares New 3,525 dols.; Benares Old 3,100 dols.

Malwa Opium :—Prices show a decline, and sales are reported in 68 chests of Old at 3,000 dols. to 3,100 per Picul. Clearances about 75 chests. Unsold stock about 1108 chests. Sold, but uncleared, stock about 84 chests. Closing quotations :—Malwa New 2,950 dols. to 3,000; Malwa Old 3,000 dols. to 3,100.

Cotton.—Nothing doing. Market quiet. Nominal quotations 27 dols. to 30 per Picul.

Yarn :—Market ruled quiet. The Chinese are not free buyers at present, and wait for another opportunity. Sales during the past fortnight is computed at about 1800 bales comprising of 50 bales of No. 6s—600 Bales of No. 10s—150 Bales of No. 12s—100 bales of No. 16s—and 900 bales of No. 20s as under :—

Bales.	No. dlrs.	
50 China	... 6s at 103½	per bales.
200 China	... 20s at 143½	do
100 City of Bombay	20s at 155	do
150 David	... 10s at 127	do
100 Dunbar	... 16s at 140	do
100 Elphinstone	... 10s at 120	do
100 Goldmohour	... 10s at 130	do
150 Goldmohour	... 20s at 153	do
50 Hope	... 12s at 124	do
150 Indo-China	... 10s at 125	do
100 Indo-China	... 12s at 136	do
200 Phoenix	... 20s at 152	do
100 Sassoon	... 20s at 147	do
100 Sun	... 10s at 125	do
150 Sun	... 20s at 151	do

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 17th May 1913, as compared with the statement for the week ending 24th May 1913 :—

Liabilities.	May 17. Rs.	May 24. Rs.
Capital	10000000	10000000
Reserve Fund	10600000	10600000
Public Deposits at Head Office........ Public Deposits at Branches...........	14654988	14733225
Other Deposits	96555147	98995638
Post Bills........	2889	2889
Sundries	3080752	3104226
	134993776	137435978
Assets.		
Govt. Securities	13837884	13502514
Other authorised Securities	419215	418705
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	27313606	26147802
Loans do. do....	35629899	37945389
Bills discounted and purchased	26237282	25203196
Dead Stock........	258422	258584
Stamps........	5658	5546
Bullion........	522777	417029
Balances with other Banks	813283	861736
Sundries	725049	736938
Cash........	29230701	31639059
Rupees........	134993776	137435978

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th May 1913, as compared with the statement of 20th May 1913 :—

Liabilities.	May 13. Rs.	a. p.	May 20. Rs.	a. p.
Capital paid up	20000000	0 0	20000000	0 0
Reserve Fund	18500000	0 0	18500000	0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office, &c....	24307761	1 9	23082868	13 0
Other Deposits, &c	159747399	13 1	160890430	5 2
Bank Post Bills, &c ...	2330292	11 2	1107452	0 4
Sundries	2670952	8 7	2810513	6 6
	227556406	2 0	226391314	9 0
Assets.	**Rs.**	**a. p.**	**Rs.**	**a. p.**
Govt. Securities	15231100	0 0	15389340	0 0
Other authorized Investments	9446308	0 0	9411908	0 0
Loans on Govt & other authorized Securities......	50334637	8 0	49512971	7 0
Accounts of Credit on do	43818420	8 11	41990532	14 7
Bills discounted, &c	37222557	7 10	38166408	10 7
Balances with other Banks.	2398905	15 2	2249487	8 9
Bullion	......		......	
Dead Stock...	2478349	5 11	2479963	14 0
Stamps	13123	11 3	13183	5 2
Sundries......	372894	10 3	373027	12 9
	161316296	14 7	159587626	8 10
Cash, &c., at Head Office / Cash, &c., at Branches.	66240109	4 0	66803688	0 2
	227556406	2 7	226391314	9 0

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Govt. Balance at Head Office	8,93,721	Decrease.
Do. at Branches ...	5,81,171	Do.
Other Deposits	11,43,081	Increase.
Post Bills........	12,22,840	Decrease.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	1,23,840	Increase.
Loans	8,21,466	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit	18,27,888	Do.
Mercantile Bills........	9,43,851	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	27,67,255	Do.
Do. at Branches	22,08,676	Decrease.

Percentage 35·55

It is understood that steps will be taken to improve the telephones at Delhi, and it has been decided to establish the central battery system and that sanction also been given to the establishment of automatic telephones at Simla.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 26.

FOR LONDON.

Mantua s—18 cwts Indian chutney, N K Jussawalla ; 1,600lbs briotles, J A Begbie and Co ; 33cwts fishmaws, R Dhanji and Co ; 160 cwts mica, T Jones and Co ; 25 bales hemp, D Ludha ; 55 bales hemp, R Dhanji and Co; 3 casks goat skins, E N Stein ; 56 bales cow's hides E D Sassoon and Co ; 2 bales cow's hides, 10 bales goat skin, R M Kooka ; 71 bales cow's hides, 60 bales goat skins, 6 bales sheep's skins W and A Graham and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Mantua s—3 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co.

Kalomo s—25 cwts gum olibanum, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR HULL.

Cairnross s—8,000 cwts cottonseed, D Nanji and Co.

Montebello s—769 cwts cottonseed, K Kessawji and Co.

Kohistan s—20,000 cwts castorseed, 20,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 5,000 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

Cloutsham s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, K Devchand and Co.

Ormistan s—1,000 cottonseed, A Khimji ; 1,428 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Hannington Court s—1,000 cwts gingelly seed, 2,000 cwts groundnuts, B S Lloyd and Co ; 500 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co ; 1,020 cwts myrabollams. S Cooverji and Co.

Wartenfel s—7,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Hannington Court s—6,003 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4000 cwts Rapeseed, Sanday and Co.

Beckbeagen s—4,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR PORT SAID (For Orders).

Hannington Court s—9,000 cwts rapeseed, 9,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Westminster s—165 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co ; 110 bales cottonfly, A Blascheck and Co.

Ormistan s—250 tons manganese ore, K Nixon and Co.

FOR HAMBERG.

Kish s.—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 495 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 15 cwts gum Arabic, A H Mawji and Co; 105 cwts Kang, B and Kranse.

FOR BREMEN.

Kish s.—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Den of Kelly s.—918 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, K Visram and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Abaris s.—16,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co; 13,000 cwts wheat, 2250 cwts castorseed, 1001 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co; 14620 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

China s.—110 bales cotton, N F and C Corporation; 343 bales cotton. Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 5 tons teak wood boards, M Saw mills ; 187 cwts olibanum; S Cooverji and Co; 165 bales cotton, Bombay Co ; 62 cwts gum olibanum, 43 bales zeodary roots, J Purbheram and Co.

Cleopatra s.—275 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 445 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

FOR FIUME.

China s.—550 bales cotton, Bombay Co; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 55 bales cotton, Solomon Bros; 110 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co.

FOR VENICE.

China s.—500 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

Cleopatra s—102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR SYRA.

China s.—50 bales cotton, S H Amar and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Cleopatra s.—100 bales cotton yarn, Swedeshi mills.

FOR OSAKA.

Devanha s.—300 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co; 434 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

DAILY IMPORTS—MAY 26.

Steamer "Middleham Castle," from Mojee Agent, T Morisson and Co—6,100 tons coal.

Steamer "Dwarka," from Busrah, Agents, M M and Co—5 cases barley, 148 bundles lico rice, 12 bundles skins, 17 bags gum, 2 cases cheese, 1 tin box pearls, 7 bags ordinary stores, 11 bundles species, 525 bundles wool.

Steamer "China," from Shanghai, Agents, P and O S N Co—121 coils rope, 5 bundles gunnies, 10 cases, 60 bushels gambeer; 3 bags, 11 cases gum; 115 cases glass bangles, 40 cases banjanim, 329 bags sago, 708 bags sago flour, 142 cases refined camphor, 4 pigs lead, 40 kegs paint, 536 bags betelnuts, 700 cases cassia, 25 bags nutmeres, 12 bags pepper, 9 bags and 9 cases cardamons, 15 kegs butter, 600 cases milk, 101 bags dammer, 275 bales ginger, 10 cases soap, 1 case cotton goods, 9 cases cotton yarn, 419 cases and 2 boxes silk goods, 83 cases silk yarn, 108 bales 23 bundles 111 cases 13 chests silk raw 150 bags sugar candy, 1 case cigars, 412 half chests, 173 cases 93 pkgs 1 box tea, 40 cases stich lac.

Steamer "China," from Kobe, Agents, A L S N Co—7 cases glass beads, 9 cases lampware, 90 bags dammer, 270 bags betelnuts, 25 cases vegetable wax, 4851 pieces planks, 125 piecs sleepers, 1240 bundles rattams.

Steamer " Inds Maru " from Kobe, Agents N G Kaisha—33 cases camphor, 19 cases jess beeds, 2 cases lamps, 300 bags sago flour, 4 barrels carbonic powder, 300 cases cessia, 200 bundles ginger, 20 cases camphor oil, 115 cases cottongoods, 11 cases cotton yarn 2 cases silk goods, 25 cases wax, (vegetable) 6 cases umbrellas, 2 cases cigarettes, 87 cases tea, 2,310 bundles rattans, 8,979 pieces planks.

Steamer "City of Madrid" from Liverpool, Agents K Nixon and Co—1 cash bricks, 1 case cement, 18 cases 2 casks lampware, 75 drums caustric soda 15 bales 2 cases rope, 6 cases locks, 350 bundles buckets, 2 casks 1 keg nails, 502 crates bottles, 7 drums bleadhing powder, 50 bags borax, 5 pkgs sardines, 45 hhds ale, 25 cases beer, 70 cases gin, 1 hhds sherry, 11 hhds 5 cask 1,214 cases '6 octaves 1 pinaches whisky, 8 cases 1 barrel oil, 7 cases mineral oil, 10 cases 25 drum sperm oil 10 barrels paint oil, 9 barrels engine oil, 10 pigs lead, 53 kegs 2 casks red lead, 235 bales paper, 43 kegs 60 tons paint, 258 casks 85 rumlets tar, 2 bales twine, 13 bales 1 case canvas, 10 bales canvas bags, 24 cases provisions 88 cases biscuits, 49 cases confections, 10 casks syrup, 211 cases 10 barrels soap, 46 cases toilet soap, 22 cases cigarettes, 1 truss 2,098 truss, 1,027 baies cottongoods, 364 bales grey cotton goods, 206 casef bleached cotton goods, 50 cases printed cotton goods, 167 cases 29 bales dyed cotton goods, 11 cases cotton and woollens, 2 cases cotton and silk, 16 cases cotton and linnen, 1 cases linnens, 5 cases 7 bales woollens, 2 bale cotton waste, 13 ceses umbrellas, 116 cases cotton, 206 bales yarn, 5 cases linnen yarn, cases like yarn.

Steamer "Yedpo" from Delagoa bay Agents T Morisson and Co—6,255 tons coal.

Steamer "glenclung" from Calcutta, Bassein and Rangoon Agents W and and A Graham and Co—32,147 bags rice.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 „	283
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 „	1697½
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 „	68
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 „	1760
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 „	1460
Bank of Rangoon...	100	100	7 „	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 „	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 „	12
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	67
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	12½
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 „	87
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	d125	dl.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ „	615

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabbapatty	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	127
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva........	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	00	75	830
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	6) 84	872½
New Berar	500	500	40	520
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	700
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	890
Alliance ...	1000	1006	...	110
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	240
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	740
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	520xd
Century ...	100	100	3	285
Central India ...	500	500	70	2157½
China ...	1000	1000	...	770
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1460
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	..	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	785
Crescent ...	100	100	20	116
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	282½
Crown ...	500	500	20	600
Daaid ...	450	250	10	515
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	490
Empress ...	500	500	...	150
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	195
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	520
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1640
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	367½
God Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hyoward and Bullough ...	500	500	15	420
Hderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	112½
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	500
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	205
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	140
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	680
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1335
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	795
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1340
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2100
Madhavji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1460
Maneckji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3205
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3100
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	241½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	1070
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	158¾
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	795
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	420
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	50
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1355
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	125
Swan... ...	250	250	10	287
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1702½
Textile	500	500	20	1440
Vishnu Cotton O	500	500	Nil	435
do P	500	500	Nil	637
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	622

A proposal to provide washing baths in the elementary school has been rejected by the L.C.C. Education Committee.

India's Call for Engineers

Never in the whole history of India have such splendid opportunities been offered to ambitious and enterprising men as are now offered, particularly to Electrical and Mechanical and Sanitary Engineers, etc. In the various Public Works Departments and Government Offices, Mills, etc., there is a large demand for men, who have received thorough training, which enables them to fill one of the above positions.

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MATHERAN NOTES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, May 24.

The Matheran season is now in full swing, and tennis tournaments, picnics and "At Homes," are the order of the day. At the beginning of the season the hotel proprietors were anticipating a quieter time, than usual, as so many of the old habitues had gone either to Mahableshwar or to England. As things have turned out, however, they have had no cause to grumble as the hotels have been, and are still, very full. In fact, a large number of batchelors and grass widowers from Bombay have been unable to get rooms for these latter week ends.

The weather has been quite pleasant, with fairly cool nights and mornings, though there were one or two days lately when we sighed for the electric fans and cool sea-breezes of Bombay. There was some heavy rain the other day which settled the dust, but raised the temperature and it was very hot and steamy after.

For the last fortnight we have been in the throes of tennis tournaments for which there have been quite a goodly number of entries. The quantity, however, has been more noticeable than the quality.

The 'Mixed Doubles' resulted in a win for Captain and Mrs. Denning, who happened to be drawn together. In the 'Ladies Doubles' Mrs. Binning and Mrs. Marrs were the victors. Since then three other tournaments, confined to the European Gymkhana, have been in progress —all handicaps. The finals lie between Mrs. Brent and Miss Carol in the 'Ladies Singles', Mr Portlock and Mr. Scotson in the 'Men's Singles' and Mr. and Mrs. Scotson against Miss Coral and Mr. Hughes R. N. in the 'Mixed Doubles.' In addition to these confined events there have been open 'Men's Doubles' 'open mixed doubles' and 'Challenge Cup men's and Ladies Singles.'

In the 'singles' there was a good match between Mr. Battliwala and Mr. Portlock, which the former only won in the third sett after being four games down. There was also an exciting match in the 'Mixed Doubles' between Lady Tata and Mr. Botliwala and Mrs Scott and Mr. Binning which the former couple won by two setts to one. The finals were played this afternoon (Saturday) and resulted as follows :—

Mr. Botliwala beat Mr. Wadia after a very close and exciting contest by the odd couple of games and three setts :—

The 'Ladies' Singles' was won by Mr. Scott by two setts to love, the first sett being very well contested by Lady Tata 'the runner up.'

The cups were, subsequently, presented by Mr. Emanuel after a few suitable words from the Collector.

Yesterday afternoon a very successful concert took place at the European Gymkhana and was largely attended. The profits, after deducting expenses, came to nearly Rs. 500, a very creditable sum, which goes to the Funds of the "Indian Women's Aid Society."

The concert was inaugurated by Mr. Emanuel, wife of the Collector of Kolaba, and the programme was arranged by Mr. and Mrs. Binning. This year there is more musical talent than usual on the Hill, and the result was a most excellent entertainment.

The Misses Panday contributed two acceptable items for mandolines and piano. Lieut. Longstaffe R. N., sang most ably "She is far from the Land" Miss Scotson and Miss Carol played a spirited duel on the piano entitled "Qui Vive," The glee "Oh who will o'er the Downs with me?" was very well sung by Mesdames Scotson, Hughes, Penrose and Binning, the Misses Hughes and Carol, and Messrs. Longstaffe and Binning. Mrs. Captain (sister of the late Collector of Colaba Mr. Kabraji), sang "Solveig's song," and showed that her voice had been carefully trained. Mrs. Binning sang very sweetly, that old favourite "Never mind the Weather" (otherwise known as the Monsoon Song!) Miss Kapadia then played Milynarski's "Mazur" most delightfully on the violin. Mr. Binning brought down the house and (very nearly the stage) with his inimitable song and dance "She galloped around the Arena." The entertainment was brought to a close by a mirth-provoking sketch entitled a "Pair of Lunatics" finely acted by Mr. and Mrs. Binning.

This afternoon the Collector and Mrs. Emanuel were "At Home" to a very large number of the visitors on the Hill. I hear that about six hundred invitations were issued; one could scarcely believe there are so many people here and it speaks well for the growing population of Matheran as a hot weather resort.

On Monday next, that long standing annual, the Scottish Orphanage Sports, comes off, and the energetic headmaster, Mr. Anderson, has roped in most of the celebrities on the Hill, either as starters, judges, or to perform in some other function.

The sports will be held as usual at Olympia, and there has been a liberal subscription list; so prizes should be plentiful.

On the 27th, the Superintendent, Major Murison and his wife are to be "At Home," and are giving a "Geography" tea which, I understand is the same as a "Book" tea with the names of places instead of books.

The memorial to the Governor of Bombay is being circulated for signatures on the Hill at present, and commands general approbation. In the opinion of most people, things have already gone far in the way of cheapening Matheran. Probably one of the reasons why the number of European visitors decreases year by year is the fact that the privacy and seclusion which were the most delightful features of the Hill are gradually disappearing.

In conclusion, a word as to the weather. One who has been here for many years assures me that in his opinion there are far fewer signs than usual of the approaching Monsoon.

Weather officers please note.

INDIA AND THE NAUY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, May 26.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of the Commerce having circulated the resolution of the Madras Chamber, in favour of an Indian contribution to the Navy, state that the replies received from the members led to the conclution that mercantile opinion here is not altogether unfavourable to the idea that India should offer a naval contribution. At the same time there was not sufficient evidence of unanimity to enable definite action to be taken. In the circumstances the committee replied to the Madras Chamber their regret that they did not see their way to extend the support of the Chamber to the resolution.

Sir Arthur Reid, Chief Judge, Punjab Chief Court, having taken leave, the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Shadi Dal has been appointed temporary Additional Judge to fill the vacancy.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLICE COURTS.

OLD OFFENDERS.

Two well-known offendrers, named Govind Rama and Jeevanji Noorbhoy, who were charged by Sub-Inspector Chimanlal with the theft of ornaments, cash and wearing apparel, belonging to one Hakim Habib Shah, residing at Jambli Mohalla, were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment by Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Third Presidency Magistrate. The facts of the case have already appeared in our columns. The first accused had four previous convictions, and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, of which one month is to be in solitary confinement. The second accused, Jeevanji, had had eight previous convictions, and was sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment, of which three moths are to be in solitary confinement. Both the accused were further ordered to report themselves to the police after their release for periods of two and three years' respectively.

Before the Magistrate delivered judgement in this case, Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader on behalf of the complainant Hakim, said that his client had lost articles, worth over Rs. 1,000. The property recovered was only valued at Rs. 140. About three days before the theft one Elias and his wife had been to the Hakim's house, stating that they were ill. Elias's wife cultivated the acquaintance of the Hakim's wife and obtained some knowledge of the complainant's household properties. It was ascertained that Elias and his wife had really no disease and it is suspected that they may have had some share in the theft. Mr. Nariman said that information about the property might possibly be obtained if the Elias's were arrested, and requested the Court to direct the police to make inquiries in that quarter.

His Worship said that he had already told the police that it was a shame that the Bombay constabulary had not been able to get more than Rs. 140, out of the stolen property, and hoped that the officers would make further enquiries and succeed in recovering the lost property.

A COOLIE THIEF.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Subnis charged a cooly, named Namdeo Ramjee, with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 22 from a grain stall in Crawford Market.

The accused went to a grain dealer, named Kallian Pragjee, and made purchases of a few annas. While the complainant was busy engaged with another customer, the accused managed to extract the purse from a box and walked away, pretending he had completed his purchases. A bystander noticed the theft, however, and brought it to the notice of the complainant. The coolie was immediately arrested, and handed over to the police.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to 10 days' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.

Deputy Inspector Newby yesterday charged Dhondoo Dhonoo, before Mr. Athvale, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon with criminal misappropriation in respect of gold carvings valued at at Rs. 6, the property of one Krishna Naghooji.

On the accused's pleading guilty, his Worship fined him Rs. 10 or in default ordered him to undergo 3 days' rigorous imprisonment.

A STRANGE AFFAIR.

SHOTS FIRED BY UNKNOWN MOTORIST.

A tailor named Pascol Fernandes has been brought to the Sir J. J. Hospital for the treatment of wounds said to be due to two pistol shots fired at him by some unknown motorist. The tailor resides in Girgaum, and had been to Kurla to visit a friend. Early on Sunday morning, about 4-30 a.m., he was returning to Bombay by the Agra Road with a relative of his, when a motor car approached from behind. Gut of this two shots are reported to have been fired. Instantly Pascol flung up his arms and sank to the ground. On examination it was discovered that both bullets had struck him, one entering the nape of his neck, and the other his back. He was immediately carried to the Kurla dispensary from where he was sent to the J. J. Hospital, where an X-Ray examination was made and the bullets extracted. The man's condition is improving.

The identity of the motorists is as yet a mystery.

Enquiries made by our representative at Kurla show that the car was going at a rapid speed, and it was near the toll gate, on the AgraRoad, nearly a mile distant from the railway station, that the alleged offence took place.

Mr. Griffiths, Deputy Commissioner of Police in the Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay, went yesterday to the place of the occurrence and conducted an investigation, the results of which have not yet transpired. The matter is also being enquired into by the Kurla police, and is in the hands of the Fouzdar of the local thana.

A SNAKE HUNT IN CAIRO.

The other day (says the Cairo correspondent of the "Pioneer") Lord Kitchener went snake-hunting. A very large cobra had been seen on the grounds of the Khedivial Sporting Club at Gezera and had been traced to the grandstand in the race course, where it evidently had its lair. A snake charmer who had been very successful in other parts of Cairo in attracting snakes from their hiding-places was requisitioned and Lord Kitchener with a large party proceeded to the club grounds. The charmer set to work and after about five minutes' whistling and humming, a snake appeared from under the stand. It was soon despatched by the hunters, who included Lord Colum Stuart, Lord Edward Cecil and Captain the Hon. A. Annesley, and then in quick succession four fine cobras appeared. The chase was fast and furious, but all were killed in time. The grounds abound in snakes owing to the long grass, which grows in many parts.

THE proposals of the MarwarDurbar in connection with the proposed new direct 'broad gauge' railway between Karachi and Delhi have just been forwarded to the Government of India. It is understood that, before any decision as to the exact alignment is arrived at, the views of all parties, whose interests are affected, will be very carefully considered

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

G. I. P. RAILWAY ATHLETIC CLUB.

The following are the G. I. P. Railway Athletic Club cricket fixtures for this year.—

"A" Team.

June—7th, R I M Officers' C C; 14th, New Hindoos C C; 19th, Hindoo Gymkhana; 21st, P J New Shivaji C C; 28th, St Xavier's College Gymkhana.

July—5th, Grant Medical College Gymkhana; 12th, Parsi Gymkhana; 19th, B B and C I Railway "A"; 26th, Baronet C C.

August—2nd, Friends', Union C C; 9th Elphinstone College Gymkhana; 16th, Parel Baronet C C; 23rd R I M Officers' C C; 30th, Islam Gymkhana.

September—3rd, P and O, C C; 4th, Mint Recreation Club; 20th, Municipal C C; 27th, Y M C A, C C.

"B" Team.

June—7th, "Times of India" C C; 14th, General Post Office C C; 21st, Socony C C, 28th, B B and C I Railway "B."

July—12th, B B and C I Railway "B" 19th, National Bank of India C C; 26th, Cook's C C.

August—2nd, Cox's C C; 9th, Young Hindoos C C; 16th, "Times of India" C C; 23rd, Fort Vijay C C; 30th, Empire C C.

September—3rd, Bombay Gas Co C C; 4th, Cook's C C; 10th, General Post Office.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY.

June—7th, Fort Office vs Works Office, 14th, Army and Navy Stores; 21st, Thos. Cook and Son, 28th, "Times of India"

July—5th, Bank of Bombay; 12th, R G A (Colaba); 19th, Bombay City Police Club; 26th, Cox and Co.

August—2nd, "Times of India," 9th, Sherwood Foresters; 16th, Army and Navy Stores, 23rd, Thos Cook and Son; 30th, R G A (Colaba).

September—3rd, G I P Railway Stores; 6th, Bombay City Police Club; 13th, Sherwood Foresters; 20th, Bank of Bombay; 27th, Cox and Co.

October—1th, Seamen's Institute; 11th, Married vs Single.

SPORT AT HOME.

RACING.

The King was again present at Newmarket on May 1 for the last day of the First Spring Meeting. Mr. J. B. Joel's Jest won the One Thousand Guineas by a head from the Duke of Devonshire's Taslett; Lord Rosebery's Prue was third. Lord Derby's Corncob won the Mildenhall Plate, Mr. E. Tahner's Clandria the May Plate, and Lord Ellesmere's Kleinfontein a Three-Year Old Handicap.

The winners at Windsor on May 3 were Calgary, Flighter, Evening Pleasure, Nutbloom colt, Cherokee Rose, and Sandwort.

The Chester Meeting was begun on May 6. Mr. Nelke's Cylba won the Chester Vase by a neck from Mr. Croker's Knight's Key. Mr. Faber's Aleppo was third. The Roodeye Maiden Handicap was won by Mr. L. de Rothschild's Ocydrome, the Belgrave Welter Handicap by Mr. McCalmont's Capt. Symons, the Mostyn Two-Year-Old Plate by Sir. B. Sheffield's King Phillip, and the Eaton Maiden Plate by Mr. Hall Walker's Cook of the Rook. The meeting was continued on May 7. The Chester Cup was unexpectedly won by Mr. H. A. Crallan's The Guller; Mr. L. de Rothschild's Lorenzo, the favouaite, was second, beaten by three lengths, and Mr. W. Clark's Lindsay Gordon third.

CRICKET.

J. H. Board, the Gloucestershire cricketer, was landed at Plymouth from the "Arawa" on May 2 with a broken leg. The fracture was caused by a fall on the deck of the liner eight days ago, while on a voyage home from New Zealand where Board goes annually to coach a team at Napier.

The Rest beat the University, at Cambridge, on May 2, by 62 runs.

The trial match at Oxford opened on May 5, and Mr. R. H. Twining's side scored 206 runs in the first innings (Mr. Twining, 80).—No play was possible in the M. C. C. and Ground v. Middlesex match, at Lord's, owing to the state of the ground.

On May 6 the soft state of the ground at Lord's prevented any play in the two-day match between M. C. C. and Ground and Middlesex. The game had therefore to be abandoned without a ball having been bowled.

Play was also impossible in the trial match at Oxford between Mr. R. H. Twining's side and Mr. A. L. Hosie's side, as rain fell steadily all day.

The Trial Match at Oxford ended on May 7 in a drawn game. A new wicket had to be prepared, and it was exceedingly cold when Mr. Hosie's side began their innings.

The match between Cambridge University and Middlesex was begun at Cambridge on May 7. The University dismissed Middlesex for 142 runs, and at the close of play had scored 134 for the loss of five wickets.

GOLF.

The half-yearly business meeting of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, St. Andrews, was held on May 6 in the club-room. The captain, Mr. W. E. Fairlie, presided. It was announced that the committee, under powers conferred upon them, had invited his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to become an honorary member, and that his Royal Highness had graciously accepted.

The Bar Golfing Society beat the Engineering Golfing Society, at Woking, on May 3, by 8 points to 4.

The annual competition for the Manchester and District challenge cup was concluded at Timperley on May 3. In the semi-final round Mr. J. H. Todd (North Manchester) beat Mr. W. B. Hunter (Prestwich) by 6 holes up and 5 to play; and Mr. P. E. Ogden (North Manchester) beat Mr. W. E. Almond (North Manchester) by 4 and 3. In the final round Mr. Ogden, who won last year, beat Todd by 5 and 4.

Vardon played a medal round with H. Simpson, professional at the St Anne's Old Links, on May 3, at Bury, and the match was halved. In a four-ball match in the afternoon Vardon and Mr. W. Henderson, of Southport, were beaten by Simpson and Mr. R. W. Crummack, the Lancashire county amateur champion, by 1 hole.

At the opening of the extended course of the Mid-Bedfordshire Club on May 3 Mr. C. B. Macfarlane and George Duncan (Hanger Hill) played a medal round in the morning to establish amateur and professional records for the green, and Duncan went round in 71 strokes and Mr. Macfarlane in 76. In the afternoon Duncan beat the best ball of Mr. Macfarlane and R. Weldon, the local professional, by 2 holes up and 1 to play.

At the Spring Meeting on May 7 of the Royal and Ancient Club Mr. Edward Blackwell won the silver cross with a score of 84, and Mr. H. B. M'Carthy the Bombay medal with 86.

POLO.

The King received at Buckingham Palace on May 5 Capt. R. G. Ritson (Inniskilling Dragoons), Capt. Leslie Cheape (King's Dragoon Guards), Capt. Noel Edwards (9th Lancers), and Capt. Vivian Lockett (17th Lancers), members of the British polo team which has since sailed for New York to take part in the international matches against America at Meadowbrook.

The first matches of the London season were played at Hurlingham on May 2. The new ground was used for the first time, and it is certain to prove a great acquisition to London polo. Considering the early stage of the season a fair number of spectators watched the play. The Old Cantabs beat Radway, on the old ground, by 14 goals to 0. The sides were:—Old Cantabs: Capt. S. W. Webster, Mr. E. de Rothschild, Capt. G. Heseltine, and Mr. A. L. Tate (back). Radway: Capt. W. L. Naper, Capt. H. Bentinck, Capt. L. W. de V. Sadlier-Jackson, D.S.O., and Capt. A. G. Gwyer (back). On the new ground Hurlingham beat The Wanderers by 8 goals to 5. The sides were:—Hurlingham: Mr. J. B. Young, Capt. A. W. B. Spencer, Major E. H. Brassey, and Mr. T. B. Drybrough (back). The Wanderers: Mr. J. A. Campbell, Major A. A. Duff, Capt. L. H. Hardy, and Mr. H. Scott-Robson (back). No play was possible at Ranelagh or Roehampton.

RACQUETS.

J. Soutar (United States) won the Championship of the World, at Philadelphia, on May 2, when in the second half of the match he beat C. Williams (England), the holder, by 4 games to 0. Williams had previously won the first half of the match at Queen's Club by 4 games to 2, so that he lost the title by 6 games to 4.

The four-handed match in which Jock Soutar and George Standing, of America, met Charles Williams and Peter Latham, of England, at the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, on May 6, for a purse offered by the club members, resulted in a victory for the American pair by 4 games to 1 (15—10, 15—11, 15—1, 13—16, 15—13). It is generally admitted here that the play was the fastest ever seen in this country.

TENNIS.

The first round of the Amateur Championship was decided at Queen's Club on May 5. The winners were:—Mr. A. Tylor, Mr. E. H. Miles, the Hon. N. S. Lytton, Capt. R. K. Price, and Mr. P. Ashworth.

The matches in the second round of the Amateur Tennis Championship were decided at Queen's Club on May 7. The winners were:—Mr. A. Tylor, the Hon. N. S. Lytton, Capt. R. K Price, and Mr. E. A. C. Druce. Mr E H Miles was beaten by Mr Lytton by 3 sets to 1.

The annual open handicap, at Prince's Club, Brighton for the cup presented by Mr. G. W. E. Loder, resulted in the victory of Mr. J. O. M. Clark, who has a private court at South Bank, Troon.

A LESSON FROM THE ORIENT.

In this country we hear and know too little of the Real India. "Our vast Eastern Empire" rolls off the tongue of certain politicians and platform speakers as a high-sounding phrase, and now and again we are reminded of its teeming millions, its varied and fertile soil, its rich natural products, and its entrancing historical associations. But we are informed only scantily of its economic conditions and its progress along the path of business development. Whereas the East is keenly alive to, and appreciative of the best that the West can teach it; and among these manifestations of an awakening spirit the advance made by Life Assurance in the knowledge and esteem of the native population of India is perhaps one of the most interesting and significant. In the work of popularising this form of thrift among the wage-earners of our Eastern possessions, the Empire of India Life Assurance Company has rendered notable and invaluable service.

During the sisteen years this institution has been in existence, has acted as an educational force, the full effect of which has yet to be witnessed. While the progress so far made has naturally been slow and gradual, as was to be expected in connection with so novel a movemant, the substantial extent to which the company has succeeded in securing the confidence of the public to which it appeals is eminently gratifying reflects the highest credit upon the ability and foresight of its managers, Messrs. Allum, Bharucha and Co. These results, steadily improving year by year not only afford conclusive evidence capable management, but also furnish the promise of greater achievements in the future. The empire of India life office has a wide, almost an immeasurable field, for the exercise of its energies and industry, and some imagination would be needed to place a limit upon the possibilities of the Company's developments in the future.

Meanwhile, the report of the Directors for the year ending 28th February, 1913, proves to be a wholly satisfactory record. From this we learn that during the year 5,528 Life Proposals were received for Assurances amounting to Rs. 89,42,110. Of this number 4,089 have resulted in Policies and the remainder have either been declined or accepted on terms which have not been acceded by the Proposers, or are awaiting completion. The New Assurances effected during the year amounted to Rs. 63,35,550, and the Premium in respect thereof amounted to Rs. 3,50,071-10-0 including Rs. 1,995 by Single Payments. The result compares most favourably with that of the 16th year's working of other Life Offices. The number of Policies in force on the books of the Company is 22,730 assuring the sum of Rs. 3,56,48,845 and of this amount Rs. 7,95,639 are reassured. By the death of 180 Policyholders, Claims amounting to Rs. 2,92,150 have arisen. Both in number and amount the claims are well within those expected and provided for under the table of mortality upon which the Company's premiums have been calculated. Endowment Assurances, which have matured during the life time of the Assured, amounted to Rs. 1,48,805.

The economy in management which distinguished the former reports has been well maintained and the total expenditure only amounted to Rs. 3,85,074-10-2. If this amount be set against the Premium Income, the ratio comes out as 21 per cent. for the 16th year—a result which, notwithstanding the Valuation expenses and the large amount of new business, is belived to be not only far below the average, but the lowest recorded by any company of the same age. The Life Assurance Fund has been increased by Rs. 9,09,317-13-7 and now amounts to Rs. 63,31,438-10-8.

In the Fidelity Guarantee Branch a satisfactory volume of business has been transacted, and with good results.

The outcome of the past year's operations is of a character to please and satisfy everyone interested in the fortunes of this laudable institution. While the financial position of the Company is such as to render assurance doubly sure in the eyes of the policyholders, the shareholders are in receipt in the shape of dividend and bonus, of no less than 40 per cent. upon their paid-up capital. In face of facts and figures such as these it becomes a souce of extreme pleasure to call attention to the accomplishments of a young and independent enterprise, labouring in the cause of life assurance some ten thousand miles away.—"Enterprise" (April 16.)

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

It is stated that a petition was made recently to His Majesty the King-Emperor on behalf of Mr. Tilak for the remission of the remaining portion of his sentence, but it has been rejected.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpore has strictly ordered a wholesale registration of the Sadhus in his state, and has prohibited boys under the age of 21 from renouncing the world and become "chelas."

Mr. Dudley Myers' tour on behalf of the European Defence Association was productive of excellent results in the United Provinces, which now muster a band of over two hundred members.

A statement just issued by the Chief Inspector of Mines gives the following figures for the output of coal in British India during 1912:—Bengal, 4,306,129 tons; Bihar and Orissa, 9,123,437; Punjab, 38,409; Assam, 296,615; Baluchistan, 45,732; Central Provinces, 233,996; and North-West Frontier Province, 50 tons; total, 14,044,368 tons.

The Siamese Minister of Agriculture has deputed Mr. W. A. Graham, of that department, to proceed to India to engage the services of a competent staff in connection with the new scheme of irrigation which the department is undertaking. Mr. Graham left Bangkok on this business on the 18th instant.

The death of a Dyak girl through drinking tuba root poison is reported from the Kalaka district of Sarawak. It appears that her mother would not allow her to marry the lover of her choice and that owing to her disappointment she committed suicide. Another girl in the same village took her life in the same way last year owing to a similar disappointment.

The Mussoorie Municipality has now, writes a correspondent, the honour of having a lady among its members for on strong representation, Miss Holland, the popular and gifted Principal of Hampton Court, stood for election and came out at the top of the poll with 126 votes, which one learns were chiefly due to the feminine proprietors in Mussoorie, who mustered strong with votes for women. The Mussoorie Municipality is too often scoffed at as an out-of-date, even prehistoric corporation, but this election proves that it is really in the van of new movements.

A Benares correspondent writes:—A sensational case was disposed of here by the learned Joint Magistrate of Benares. The case was once of criminal breach of trust in respect of jewellery alleged to be worth Rs 13,000. The complaint was on behalf of one Musammat Parbhati Bahuji, the High Priestess of the famous Gopal Mandir temple, against one Harikishen Dass, the custodian of the Toshakhana belonging to the temple, and his sister Musammat Champa Kuar. The case had been pending for more than two years, having been remanded twice for retrial, once by the Sessions Judge and again by the High Court, the accused being thus a third time on their trial. Shah Itrat Husain, vakil, and Mr. Dillon, Bar-at-law, appeared for the defence, the case for the prosecution being summoned up by Babu Kedarnath Ghosh, of the local bar. The Magistrate, after hearing the arguments, acquitted the accused.

A man named Abdul Rahman, while bathing in the Hooghly created a sensation by his behaviour which attracted the attention of the beat-constable, who had him dragged out. As he was brought ashore, he made frantic efforts to get into the water again, giving as his reason that he had not enough money to take him to Allahabad. But that if he once got going the tide would carry him to his destination, where he desired to make an offering in the musjid. He was taken to the Kidderpore thana far the night. While being taken to the Deputy Commissioner's Office in Strand Road, the following morning he suddenly grappled with the constable who was in charge and floored him, and made for the constable again as he got up. The latter, however, had not much difficulty in overpowering the man, who repeated his performance on the verandah of the Deputy Commissioner's Office. He was detained under medical observation, as he is suspected to be mentally deranged.

The campaign against dacoity in Bengal, says the "Pioneer," is evidently beginning to enter upon an interesting phase. As the arrests continue it would seem that the suspects are commencing to lose heart and to confess all they know. The situation is not unlike what it was in the case of the Thugs. There was rarely or never an instance of Thugee detected in the commission, but when Colonel Sleeman and his assistants had once got their clue and had sufficient evidence to make the first arrests, then others, terrified at discovering how much was known, hastened to become informers in their turn and the whole of the long kept secrets of the hideous society were laid bare with surprising quickness. One cannot yet say that the decoities in Bengal are anything more than local manifestations of a general ferment of lawlessness, but the rate at which the police arrests are multiplying certainly rather suggests that they are on the traces of a central organisation of crime, and, it may be one of the most formidable that has come to light since 1838.

Regarding the elephant which has been "bogged" near Nuwara Eliya the "Times of Ceylon" of May 19th says:—There were about 500 people present to see the animal hauled out. This proved by no means an easy task for the animal, a cow elephant, and not a tusker as at first supposed, was embedded in the mud only a portion of the head and back begin visible. To add to the difficulty of rescue, the animal seemed to have broken or hurt its leg, and seemed helpless except for once struggling out, of its position only to sink deeper again a few yards farther on. Ropes were passed under the neck and body of the animal by passing them with much difficulty through the mud. Once this was done the two tame elephents easily hauled the distressed animal on to firm ground. It was then found that the animal seemed helpless and ill and was evidently hurt in the leg, and the belief is that it will not survive its unusual experience as it has now been left lying on its side on the forest edge. Attempts to get it on its feet proved fruitless after two to three hours which were occupied in washing the animal, cooling it with water and inducing it to drink, it seemed to revive somewhat and after washing its mouth it drunk a quantity of water and settled down to eat. Beyond a few abrasions (due to the ropes) it is not anticipated the animal is at all damaged. The value of the animal at present is Rs. 500, but when trained it will fetch about Rs. 2,500. If it does not rise before this evening it is intended to build a stockade around it and lift it.

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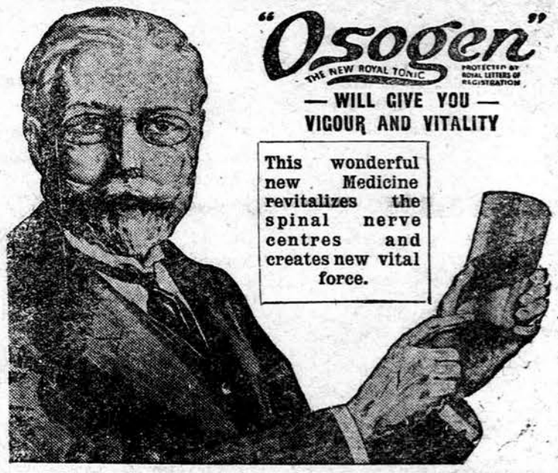

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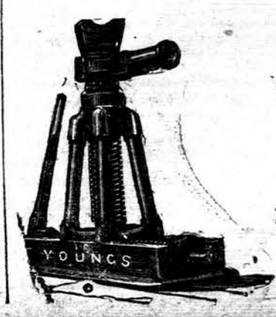

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THE

Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 27th May, 1913.

THE AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS

On Saturday next the questions at issue between the two political parties of the Commonwealth are to be submitted to the verdict of the ballot boxes, and the results will be awaited with some curiosity in the rest of the Empire as the people have to decide whether they will remain under the dominancy of a Socialist Caucus, or return to the democratic forms of rule contemplated by their constitution. The House of Representatives is a triennial body with a membership of seventy-five, while eighteen of the thirty-six seats in the Senate, which are tenable for six years, are vacant, and as every seat is being contested, there are some two hundred candidates, whose polemics occupied countless columns of the Australian papers until the last week in April, when comparative silence supervened. The reason for the quiescence of "the fourth estate" is that the Caucus has passed an enactment penalising all political comments for six weeks prior to the date of general election unless they are signed by the writers; while during the same period all reports of speeches must be verified by the Sign-Manuals of the stenographers who transmit them for publication. Rather than submit to these odious conditions the Liberal press have taken refuge in silence, and, to comprehend what is occurring, one has to consult the Socialist organs, which are, temporarily, in full possession of the political sphere, and are making the fullest use of their opportunities in appeals to the electorate. This muzzling of the papers is likely to cost the Labourites a good many votes as the Australians like to have their politics served up hot and strong until election day; hence the boycott established by the principal journals, and the reasons for it will influence public opinion in a manner not anticipated by the Caucus which is responsible for this molestation with the liberty of the Press. One curious result of it is that advertisements over the signatures of candidates and their supporters are appearing in the Liberal papers criticising the extraordinary situation in mordant language which is not a bad substitute for leading articles and speeches, and may have equally wide educative influences in helping the Australians to understand the real character of the tyranny seeking a three year's extension of office. And the Indian extremists who are dissatisfied with the limitations of our Press laws and long for Self-Government on Colonial lines, will do well to take note of what is happening in the Commonwealth, as a corrective to the idea that an Oriental millennium is only delayed by the British hesitancy in inaugurating it.

Australian elections are not conducted on English methods which prolong the political agony for weeks until all the returns have been received, as there is one polling day for the whole of the Commonwealth, and the results are tabulated and issued within twenty-hours of the closing of the ballot boxes. Postal voting has been abolished by the Caucus, because it seemed to offer some advantages to their political rivals, and all balloting must be finished by a fixed hour on election day, objections, if there are any, being considered immediately after the closing of the polls. On the present occasion a referendum vote is to be taken in addition to the election of Parliamentary representatives as the Federalists want a popular mandate for the amendment of the Constitution to enable them to carry out industrial and economic proposals which will substitute State agency for private enterprise. The six colonies composing the Commonwealth are governed upon Home Rule principles and are independent in the management of all their internal concerns. They are now asked to surrender these prescriptive rights for the doubtful advantages of a control which will extend to their railways, industries, work people, to be followed by their ultimate absorption into a central administration whose avowed principles are of the most revolutionary type. As an inducement to vote for the Labour ticket they are promised concessions in the direction of initiative legislation similar to those obtaining in the Swiss Republic, a higher protectionist tariff, freedom from strikes, less work with more pay, and a generally roseate future if they will keep the Caucus in office and authorize it to water down the constitution to Socialist levels.

The other side presents an indictment of many counts including misgovernment, reckless extravagance, nepotism in the making of public appointments, undue preference to Unionists, and the desire to wreck the Commonwealth charter for party purposes, and not in the interests of industrial and economic advancement. The one point about which there is no disagreement is the development of the scheme for national protection, which the Labourites inherited from their predecessors in office, and have carried onwards with commendable sagacity, and the preservation of a White Australia. All the rest are in the electoral melting pot awaiting the popular verdict on Saturday. Even the Caucus's experiment in eugenics and vote-catching by subsidising every Australian baby with a five-pound note, has failed to enlist patrotism on their side as it has opened the way to an ingenious system of frauds which are now occupying the attention of the police and make good pabulum for the election orations of their opponents. The Socialists have had three years of office with results that are apparent in a statute book overladen with fantastic and unworkable regulations, and a notable increase in the hostility between capitalists and their employers which frequently breaks with open warfare despite the intervention of Wages Boards and Arbitration Courts. The latest of these demonstrations, caused by a most trivial incident, paralysed the affairs of the Australian Silver City for weeks, producing most acute distress among thousands of workpeople who were called one by their Union. Notwithstanding all this industrial turmoil the finances of the Commonwealth continue to flourish as the last Federal Budget dealt with the huge income of twenty millions sterling contributed by four and a half millions of people in addition to the sums raised by the independent administrations. But there are indications that British and foreign capital is withdrawing before Socialist principles which threaten to confiscate the industries they have aided in promoting and developing, and Australia may presently be confronted by a financial boycott which will spell national ruin, instead of a continuance of its present prosperity. The commencement of it is already discernible in the disinclination of British investors to subscribe to the loans issued by the Colonies which used to be regarded as gilt edged securities, but have now to be taken up by the Banks and financiers underwriting them. There are other portents of equal significance in the political sky of the antipodes, where it is being realised that a millenium cannot be produced by artificial means, supplemented by the exhortations and encouragements of Socialism; hence it will be surprising if the electors do not evict the Caucus and its satellites, as a preface to their return to wiser forms of government, unallayed by class-hatred and other dangerous symptoms of national declination.

COTTON GROWING. At a recent meeting of the Council of the British Cotton-growing Association, it was announced that the balance of the original capital was required to be subscribed, namely, £35,000, and to enable the Association to carry on its work another quarter of a million sterling would be necessary. This amount it is proposed to raise on a commercial basis. Towards this amount £10,000 has been promised conditionally on the whole of the capital being raised. On March 5, a letter was sent to each of the Employers, and Operatives' Associations asking for their assistance in raising the remaining £25,000. The North and North-east Lancashire Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association undertook to raise their share, and the representatives of the operatives had also promised to do what they could to help. It is satisfactory to find that the work of the Association is at last producing really satisfactory results. The production of cotton has increased from 60,000 bales in 1911, to 75,000 bales in 1912, and it is anticipated that the production this year will be much larger. This necessitates additional capital for the erection of ginneries, and for financing cotton. It appears that Nyassaland is coming to the front as a cotton-producing country. In the year ending February last, 8,055 bales of cotton of 400lbs. each were exported from the Protectorate, valued locally at £80,550. This compares with 3,392 bales for the previous year, which were valued at £42,591. The Director of the Agriculture states that there is nothing to hinder the further development of cotton-growing in the Protectorate, except the question of transport, and in this connection it was pointed out that the arrangements for the construction of the Port Herald-Zambesi Railway has now been completed in consequence of the assistance which the Association has been able to render, and when this line had been completed, the present congestion of traffic in Nyassaland will be relieved to a considerable extent.

THE MALTESE DEPUTATION. The administration of Malta admittedly displays peculiarities and incongruities, and it is doubtless in the hope of removing these that a deputation of Maltese has petitioned the Premier for autonomy. Malta now is a crown colony, within the jurisdiction of a High Commissioner and a Commander-in-chief, to whom important questions of policy are reserved. In other matters the administration is under a military Governor, assisted by a civilian Chief Secretary. There is an Executive Council of eleven members, including the Governor as President, and a Legislative Council including, in addition to the Governor, ten official members and eight elected members. The principal difficulty of administration in Malta has always been one of language. The Maltese language, which is peculiar to the island, is Phœnecian in origin. However, up to 1784 Latin was the language of the law courts. After that, Italian came into vogue, and was completely established in the courts in 1815. The partial use of English was later permitted; but, even to-day, although 86 per cent of the Maltese do not understand Italian, they are liable to be tried in that language, even for their lives. The struggle for official recognition between Italian and English, which is increasingly used, has hindered educational progress, while, on another hand, the fact that throughout the island there are no municipal institutions is probably another source of grievance. However, as Mr. Asquith hinted to the deputation, the strategic value of Malta to the Empire is such that a military government of the island is a virtual necessity. The islanders are doubtless fully aware of this, and, if they can draw the effective attention of the Home Government to the more pressing of the reforms which they desire, they will, probably, have achieved their purpose.

CAMBRIDGE AND MILITARY TRAINING. Quite a large proportion of Cambridge Students are anxious to make the conferment of a degree conditional upon the recipient having attained a standard of efficiency as a member of the Officers, Training Corps, or of the Territorial Force, and, with this object in view, sent round a memorial to the vice-Chancellors, and Principals of the Universities and Headmasters of public schools, asking for support of the movement. It is suggested by the students that it is the business of the Universities to educate men to be good citizens as well as scholars, and that, as military training is valuable, it is especially desirable for the class from which officers are drawn, and particularly at a time when the scarcity of officers is deplorable. Further, in the present deadlock, at a time of paramount exigency, when the Territorial Forces are far from adequate, it behoves the self-governing Universities and the public services to lead in the supreme interest of national defence.

THE CRUISER "KONGO." A good deal of interest has been taken in the manner in which the guns of the Japanese battleship "Kongo," built at Barrow, are mounted in her. The eight 14-inch guns—the heaviest calibre guns yet mounted in any ship in the United Kingdom—are mounted in pairs in barbettes, of which there are four two fore and two aft. The barbettes are placed over each other on the central line of the ship, the muzzles of the guns of the top barbette being clear of the lower barbette. At first view it would be thought that the firing of the upper barbette guns would interfere with the working of the lower barbette, but that is not so in practice. The sixteen 6-inch guns are mounted in casemates on the broadsides, and the entire armament is so admirably placed that an ahead, or astern fire of four 14-inch guns, and eight 6-inch guns can be directed on the target. The "Kongo" is superior to any British battle cruiser in guns and armour.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia" with the outward mail of the 16th instant left Aden at noon on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. Friday next.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA and Princess Victoria inspected on May 5, a statue of King Edward, to be erected at Bangalore, which is the work of Mr. Leonard Jennings, of 11 Cheyne Gardens, Chelsea.

The Press Association learns that the Earl of Plymouth has completed the purchase of the Crystal Palace. It will be remembered that his Lordship agreed to hand over the Palace to the public at the price he gave for it, and it is stated that, thanks to the activity in the matter of various public bodies, there appears every chance of the property eventually coming into possession of the nation.

MILITARY MATTERS.

AERIAL DEFENCE.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, May 9.

On Monday last, the Lord Mayor presided at a very representative meeting at the Mansion House. Leaders, in many spheres of public life, met to initiate a new national movement for aerial defence by the formation of an association to arouse and educate public opinion. The gathering though large was hardly as large as had been expected, but some four thousand letters were received by the Lord Mayor expressing sympathy with the object of the meeting and regret at being unavoidably presented from attending. It would seem that the city at all events with its shrewd instinct for realities has grasped the fact that science within the last few years has brought about a change in the conditions of warfare as great as that which took place when fire arms were introduced, or when steam superseded sails in the fleet. Land and sea power no longer stand alone to evidence the military efficiency of nations, a third factor has been added, air power, which has rapidly developed from a despised and neglected infancy to an effective maturity, with which it is necessary to reckon. It may not at present be quite as formidable as some of its more enthusiastic admirers would have us believe, but it has long passed the stage when it is possible to continue a policy of wait and see. Both in the Navy and the Army, especially in the former, considerable progress is being made in the direction of making good what we lost by starting late; naturally the details of such progress are not published urbi et orbi, but sufficient is known to prove that the action taken by the city of London was not uncalled for. The circumstances of the case admit of very considerable progress being made without a really satisfactory position being attained. A stern chase is proverbially a long chase, and when the leading vessel is hull down at the start a very considerable margin of speed to the good is necessary to overtake her. If it were entirely a matter for the bridge and the engine-room doubtless the extra knots would be put on, but the directors and the coal bill have to be considered. But if an influential section of the directors are on board and keenly interested in the contest, and ready to make it right about the extra coal, then the chances improve of the chase not being so long after all.

Expert opinion both at the Admiralty and the War Office has not failed in its recognition of the value of the new arm, and in accordance with that opinion, progress would have been more rapid had not considerations other than military efficiency been given prominence, by those who have the final say. The directors and the coal bill over again. But now, that an influential section of the directors have spoken, and have declared their intention of educating the rest of the board, it may well be that the executive will get a free hand to press the pace. In France and Germany, large sums have been forthcoming from private sources to assist the Governments in the development of aircraft, but so far little or nothing of the sort has been done in England. This is, of course, understandable. On the continent, private munificence has come forward to supplement the Government action, which gave the stimulus. Here there has been no Government action of a kind to enthuse the public to generosity. Till very lately the official attitude has been non-committal, with a tendency to be little the value of aircraft as a whole and air ships in particular. It is to be hoped that the Mansion House meeting and the published resolution of the City men will change all this, and that the effect may be both an increase of the Government allotments for the service, and substantial financial aid from private sources. Liverpool, in fact, has made a start by the formation of a Liverpool Volunteer Flying Corps, for which two aeroplanes have been presented by Messrs. Cain, the brewers. All Aloft the First Volunteer Flying Corps?

General Sir Horace Smith Dorrien is conducting a big Staff Ride in the Southern Command, some eighty officers including a few from the colonial forces are taking part. The terrain selected is the valley of the Severn lying between the Cotswolds and the Malvern Hills, the scheme assuming an invading force to have made good an advance and established a chain of defended posts from the Wash to Glouceste.

RECRUITING.

The Army Council have decided on a scheme of advertisement to be carried out during the coming summer, to stimulate recruiting for the regular army, and to increase, if possible, the waving popularity of service with the Territorials. Marches and parades of a kind likely to attract the public and create an interest in the forces are to be held with increased frequency, and increased facilities are to be given for the military to take part in civil functions. By constantly keeping the Army in the public eye—and this also applies to Territorials—it is believed that recruiting will be greatly stimulated. There is nothing strikingly original in the plan, unless it be the hope of success despite the very small results obtained by similar devices in the past. It is not many years since many of the County Regiments were sent to march through their recruiting districts, with bands and regimental pets well to the fore. They were well received wherever they went. At times the public were even enthusiastic, small boys and girls ran alongside the band, and regimental pets waxed fat on surreptitiously administered dainties, but the result as far as recruiting was concerned was hardly perceptible, whilst citizen soldiers got fed up with the kindly remarks of their friends to the effect that they had seen some real soldiers to-day. Theoretically doubtless much good should come of keeping the Army in sight of the people, but practically the best recruiting agency is the old soldier, who at the end of his service is provided by the State, or through State agency with a comfortable billet in civil life. It is, of course, impossible thus to provide for all, who leave the Army with a good character, but a great deal more might be done than is done at present. There is room for a considerable extension in practice of the principle that State employment should be largely reserved for those who have given their early years of manhood to the service of the State in the Army and Navy, any thereby are handicapped by a late start in the competition for employment, which yearly becomes more and more severe. Personal service however meritorious to a State official however highly placed should never be allowed to take the place of the direct service of the State as a qualification for State employment no matter what rules may be made, it is unlikely that, human nature being what it is, such rules will be broken in particular cases. Still even allowing for this, there is a very wide difference between the number of ex-soldiers and soldiers employed by Government, and the number of posts under Government, which they could suitably fill, if the principle were fully carried into effect. As the standard of education rises throughout the services, so will the number of posts, for which ex-soldiers and sailors are qualified increase, but unlesss influential friends of the services keep the matter well before the authorities, it is unlikely that the actual numbers for whom employment is provided, will increase to anything like the same extent.

TERRITORIAL PROSPECTS.

As regards the Territorials, the latest returns are not encouraging and hardly bear out Lord Haldane's optimistic view that the worst of the slump is over. The returns show that on the 1st April the Force had gained eight officers, but other ranks had decreased by 8,481, a very heavy loss for one month, even taking into consideration the circumstances of the case, and the large numbers of almost simultaneous enlistments involving simultaneous time expiry. Apologists for the system have made a good deal of the improved recruiting prospects lately, but it is evident that improvement not with standing the fresh enrolments have fallen lamentably short of requirements. It has been known all along that there would be a great clearance out this spring, and it has been equally well known that there was but little prospect of many reengagements. General Bethune has worked hard for the last six or seven months touring the country, exhorting, cajoling, and generally doing his best to awaken some enthusiasm for service in the citizen army, county associations have worked hard, and the regimental staffs have made strenuous efforts, whilst the Secretary of State and the Army Council have busy devising and offering fresh inducements, but the results are practically nil. It would be a mistake to attribute the smallness of the number of re-engagements to the unpopularity of service in the Force. The service itself is not unpopular, but the incidence of service is. If anything like the number of young men who are qualified and available to serve came forward for enrolment, the number of men willing to re-engage would be greater. A large proportion of those who decline to put in a farther term of service are influenced by the feeling that it is unfair, that a national duty should be borne only by a few, whilst the great majority slack, and do nothing. Nor is this feeling of unfairness confined to those who have served in the Territorials. It is largely responsible for the disinclination on the part of young men to join, and is more widespread than any objection to National Training or any other form of compulsion which would ensure that the national duty of defence fell equally on all. If it were the case, as so often is asserted on public platforms, that national defence stands outside all considerations of party politics, there is little doubt, that compulsory training would be accepted by the country with even less adverse criticism than compulsory insurance invoked. Unfortunately we have not yet realized the ideal of those platform utterances.

THE KING AT ALDERSHOT.

The King's visit to Aldershot is not to take the form of a set inspection. During his stay His Majesty will see the work of the camp carried on just as it would be were he not present. Everyday Sir Douglas Haig will submit a programme of the work that is being done by the different corps, and from that the King will select what he wishes to see, and proceed forthwith to the ground. This is a practical test of efficiency. An efficient corps is always ready for inspection. But it is not so many years ago that an inspection by a General Officer, not to mention Royalty, without due notice and the usual interval of inspection fewer amongst all concerned would have been scouted as an impossibility and unfair on all the responsible officers. But in these years much water has run under the bridge, and many old ideas have disappeared with the curtailing of ceremonial. Nor has ceremonial suffered by being put in the background, and no longer made the supreme test of inspection efficiency. Physical training has more than supplied the place of the endless parades under adjutant and sergeant major to attain mechanical precision, and there is just as much uniformity and steadiness and more life in ceremonial parades now than there was in the old days, thus belying the prophecies of the croakers who foretold that "this perpetual skying about the country would ruin the steadiness of the best battalion."

This memorial, signed by a large number of members of Cambridge University, in favour of military training being obligatory on all students desiring a university degree, was sent out in mail week to the vice-chancellors or pricipals of universities and headmaster of public schools throughout the country. It will be remembered that an important meeting to discuss the subject was held at Cambridge on March 1, when Oxford University was to co-operate.

The Tokio "Asashi Shimbun" publishes a telegram from Taihoku, in Formosa, giving details of the suicide of ten Buddhist monks there. The monks who had for long been suffering from religious mania and a general detestation of the world, set fire to the Sukisanryo temple, to which they were attached. When the whole building was well alight they recited certain prayers and then marched in procession into the midst of the flames. "From their superstition," says the paper, "that by this death they would surely arrive in heaven, they allowed themselves to be thus burned to death, not suffering the last agony and appearing most satisfied with the death which they had chosen."

SUEZ CANAL PROFITS.

BEST YEAR ON RECORD.

DUE TO GOOD HARVEST IN INDIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 26.

The Suez Canal Company's report shows that, in spite of the fact that 1912 followed a particularly prosperous year, and in spite of the reduction of fifty centimes in the tariff, the present balance sheet is the most favourable on record. Nevertheless, there is no proposal to increase the dividend, which will be 165 francs net.

The reserves will be considerably increased.

The results are attributed to the good harvest in India, the great trade activity between the East and the West, and the gradual development of the regions beyond Suez.

EGYPT'S ADMINISTRATION.

LORD KITCHENER'S NOTABLE REPORT.

LONDON, May 26.

In his annual report on Egypt, Lord Kitchener notes with satisfaction the marked diminution of party feeling and strife, and the indications of greater confidence in the Government, particularly among the silent mass of the people. He considers that this signifies that the population in the near future will again be closely united in an endeavour to work loyally for the common good.

The Legislative Council, he says, has been doing useful work, and has been of material assistance to the Government. Lord Kitchener hopes, before long, to see a reform in the system of election with some extension of powers to a re-organised Council more fully representing the people.

He refers to the excellent effect of the visit of Sir Charles Macara and the cotton delegations which drew the attention of cultivators and merchants to the importance of supplying the article required by the spinners. The closest attention is being paid to the improvement of varieties of cotton seed, but it is a long process requiring great care and patience, and the advice of the expert delegates was of very great value in this respect.

The establishment of cotton markets throughout the country has been carried out with generally beneficial results, though the advantages which were anticipated have been somewhat retarded owing to the opposition of small merchants, who prefer the old system of individual dealings with the *fellaheen*, and the facilities which were offered for keeping them in their debt.

Lord Kitchener regrets that a want of unanimity among the powers has delayed the urgent reform of the mixed courts, and the reduction of the excessive number of judges. The reform will, in no wise, affect the fundamental principle of the participation of foreign judges, which is necessary for the due protection of the large financial interests of foreigners.

MODEL FOR INDIA.

Commenting on Lord Kitchener's report, the *Times* wishes that the Government of India would furnish Englishmen at Home with a similar lucid record, instead of the slovenly, belated hackwork, called the "Moral and Material Progress Report," which is annually flung by the India Office at an unheeding Parliament.

THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

DRAMATIC RECONCILIATION OF TWO ENEMIES.

NANCY, May 25.

The 164th Regiment, returning from a field-day, sang the "Marseillaise," and cheered for Three Years' Service.

LONDON, May 26.

The reconciliation of old and bitter enemies in the persons of M. Poincare, the Premier, and M. Clemenceau has opened the flood-gates of speculation, regarding the next development in the political situation. The dramatic interview between M. Poincare and M. Clemenceau, on the 23rd inst., when the latter thanked the Premier for his powerful support of the Three Years' Service Bill, is particularly interesting because M. Clemenceau has a following sufficiently strong to counter-act the influence of M. Caillaux who is in favour of a compromise, which is a most serious rival of the Three Years' Service Bill, namely, two years' service, with *prolongations*. It is expected that M. Clemenceau's weight in the scale will decide the question.

It is suggested that M. Poincare won over M. Clemenceau by producing secret reports showing the existence of a vast anti-militarist plot.

PARIS, May 26.

The Government having prohibited the demonstration in the cemetery of Pere-la-Chaise, a Socialist demonstration was held in the suburbs. Several thousands of people were present. The demonstration passed off quietly.

Speaking at Montdidier yesterday, M. Klotz, Finance Minister, made an eloquent appeal to the Republicans to unite to accomplish the delicate task, upon which the security of France depended. He said that appeals for insubordination became crime at a moment, when the country needed the generous support of the children of peace. France desired peace, but honourable peace,

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, May 25.

The P. and O. "Arabia," with the outward mails of the 16th inst., left here for Bombay, at twelve noon today.

THE BALKANS.

CRITICAL SITUATION CONTINUES.

MORE FIGHTING BETWEEN GREEKS AND BULGARS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SALONICA, May 25.

Fighting at Voultsista ceased on the evening of the 22nd inst.

On the afternoon of the 23rd inst., two companies of Bulgarians attacked a company of Greeks at Semalton, but were repulsed. Since then tranquillity has prevailed.

The Greeks lost 250 killed and wounded in the recent fights.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 26.

It is persistently reported here that a fight has occurred among the troops at Chatalja, on account of dissensions with the officers.

SOFIA, May 26.

The situation arising out of the differences between the Allies is regarded as most critical. The existence of a treaty for common action against Bulgaria between Greece and Servia is no longer doubted. It is feared that unless Russia intervenes, matters will go from bad to worse, until, ultimately there will be no hope of a settlement.

LONDON, May 26.

At a meeting of the Balkan and Turkish Delegates yesterday evening, the latter received assurances that none of the Allies intended to ask for further modifications of the peace terms. This is regarded as a most important step in the direction of a settlement, as the Turks feared that any modifications would open the door to further demands by the Allies.

POSSIBLE BULGAR COMPAIGN.

LONDON, May 26.

A telegram to the *Times* from Sofia says that eighty thousand troops, who were formerly at Chatalja, are at present concentrated at Sofia.

The military authorities have completed plans for a possible campaign.

PREMIER AT MALTA.

PETITION FROM MALTESE FOR AUTONOMY.

LONDON, May 25.

Mr. Asquith's and Mr. Churchill's tour in the Mediterranean concluded with an inspection of the Malta defences. The Ministers watched the fleet carrying out exercises, and also a naval and military review.

A deputation of Maltese presented to Mr. Asquith a memorandum urging the Government to grant autonomy to Malta. Mr. Asquith, in his reply, dwelt on the peculiar position of Malta, owing to its strategical value to the Empire.

He promised carefully to consider the memorandum.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

REICHSTAG REDUCES NUMBER OF NEW OFFICERS.

BERLIN, May 25.

The Budget Committee of the Reichstag has passed the Supplementary Army Estimates; but instead of the 1,538 lieutenants and 8,607 non-commissioned officers asked for by the Government, it has agreed to only 530 lieutenants, and 7,563 non-commissioned officers.

EMPIRE DAY DISASTER.

THIRTY BRITISHERS KILLED IN CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, May 25.

A crowd of Britishers were celebrating Empire Day in the pier pavilion at Long Beach, California, when it collapsed under the weight of the throng. Hundreds of holiday-makers, among whom were many prominent citizens, were precipitated on to the sands, twenty-five feet below, and hundreds of people in the galleries were precipitated on to their heads. Fortunately the tide was out.

Thirty people, mostly women, were killed, and fifty others seriously injured They are all British or British who are naturalised Americans.

FATAL BOXING MATCH.

"WHITE HOPE" DIES AFTER A KNOCK-OUT.

NEW YORK, May 25.

In a boxing contest at Calgary, (Alberta) the American boxer, Pelkey, knocked out Luther McCarty, the American "White Hope" in the first round.

McCarty fell and died within a few minutes.

THE "NEVADA" DISASTER.

DEATH ROLL REDUCED TO FORTY.

LONDON, May 25.

A message to Lloyd's from Smyrna states that forty persons were drowned in the disaster to the "Nevada."

SENATOR CONVICTED OF GRAFT.

ALBANY, May 25.

Mr. Stilwell, chairman of the Codes Committee of the New York State and Senate, has been convicted of bribery in connection with Stock Exchange reform legislation.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

BERLIN WEDDING.

KAISER FELICITATES HIS DAUGHTER.

HER HAND AND HEART TO A GERMAN PRINCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 25.

In his toast of the bridal pair, the Kaiser congratulated his daughter on following the dictates of her heart, and giving her hand to a man of a noble German princely house. So long as the German tongue was spoken, said the Kaiser, it would tell of Guelphs and Hohenzollerns and the part they had played in the development of the Fatherland.

The bridal pair motored to the station *en route* for Hubertusstock, where the honeymoon will be spent. Enormous crowds witnessed their departure.

The Tsar has left for Russia.

BERLIN, May 25.

King George and the Kaiser to-day lunched with the officers at the mess of King George's German Guard Regiment.

Queen Mary and the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland lunched with the Empress.

THE INSURANCE ACT.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE STILL UNDAUNTED.

LONDON, May 26.

In a speech at Criccieth, Mr. Lloyd George said that, in spite of the nagging and scolding over the great difficulties of insurance the Act was developing successfully. An Army of fifteen thousand doctors was guarding industrial homes, while scores of thousands of contributors were receiving sick pay. He was not daunted by the opposition to the Act.

MURDER IN CHINA.

NORTHERN GENERAL KILLED BY A BOMB.

SHANGHAI, May 26.

General Hsupaosan, commonly known as "Tiger Hsu," a supporter of Yuan-shi-kai and long hated by the Southern extremists, has been killed at Chinkiang by a bomb sent in a parcel of porcelain, of which he was an ardent collector ta cellect.

THE MIKADO'S ILLNESS.

TOKIO, May 25.

The Emperor's condition is increasingly satisfactory.

BARISAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

SUSPECTS STILL AT LARGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BARISAL, May 26.

Of the thirty-four accused in the alleged conspiracy case, thirty-two were taken to the court to-day, escorted by Gurkha Military Police, and the approver, Rajanikanta Das of Angaria, under a special escort of five police constables, was taken to the court separately. Manikanta Das, who was under bail, also appeared.

The prosecution pleader, Mr. Rajendralal Banerji asked for an adjournment on the ground that seven accused persons were still in different jails and some were still missing. He suggested that on the next date, i. e., on the 10th June of next, the case might be taken up and that it would occupy three or four days only. Prayers for the withdrawal of attachment orders were made, and were all granted. On behalf of sixteen accused persons, ball was asked for and was refused by the Court.

A fresh petition for copies of complaints, sworn deposition and the Government's sanction was submitted, and not being opposed by the Government pleader, it was granted.

An application for an interview with Dhirendranath Bose by Hemanga Kumar Bose, his father, was granted.

One of the accused Hamendra Kumar, headmaster of Noapara, School made a number of complaints to the Magistrate regarding his treatment in the jail. The Magistrate directed the assistant Magistrate to hold a personal inquiry.

The accused were reminded to jail in the same order.

"CALEDONIEN" MISHAP.

CAUSED BY MACHINERY GOING WRONG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, May 26.

Regarding the mishap to the "Caledonien," which sailed from Bombay on the 10th instant, it would appear, from a cable received from Aden from one of the passengers, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, that, three days after leaving Bombay, the machinery of the "Caledonien" got out of order, and she proceeded slowly to Aden, where it was found impossible to proceed further, and, all the passengers were transhipped to the P. and O. "Persia."

OUTLAW'S CAPTIVE RELEASED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, May 26.

Amirullah, a Kohat constable, who was kidnapped six months ago by Khatak outlaws, near Gurgari, has been liberated, and has arrived at Spinwan.

THE Hon. Mr. Webb, Chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and Mrs. Webb will proceed to Europe at the end of this week, and are likely to be absent from India for several months. It is understood that Mr. Webb will give evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian Finance.

BOREGAON TRIAL.

INSTRUMENT BROUGHT INTO COURT

GUARD CORRECTS PREVIOUS EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, May 26.

The case against the Telegraph Inspector, Collins, was proceeded with to-day, when Mr. Campbell, Telegraph Superintendent, further examined by the Court, said no weekly reports of work done for the weeks ending 23rd April and 3rd May were received by his office from Collins. Collins had been dismissed since the collision. His pay, witness thought, was Rs. 165, and he was quite qualified to manage the instruments.

By Court: You have said that those defects could not have been caused by fair wear-and-tear, could it have been caused by violently shaking the handle? No, in my opinion they could not have been caused by rough usage. Defects might have been caused by Collins on the 25th of April or Nichols on the 28th of April, when he examined the instrument, or might have been existing previously.

Mr. Campbell was at this stage asked by the Court to remove the "locking pawl" from the defective instrument in the presence of the accused. This was done, and the court proceeded to examine the witness further. His Honour remarked that the pawl could be misadjusted very easily, Witness agreed that it was very easy for a careless workman to misadjust its "locking pawl" and that was, the witness admitted, a weak point in the instrument.

Further examined by the Court, witness said that the pivot screws were in good order. Misadjustment was of such a nature, that a quarter turn of the screw brought the pawl into action again.

The Court: May I conclude from that that the misadjustment was a very slight one?—Yes, very slight, and could easily be caused by a careless workman.

With the permission of the Court accused asked: If the train signalling rules had been properly carried out what would have happened?—Nothing. This defect would not have caused a collision.

Q.—Could this defect be detected by eye without going through the proper process of testing?—Yes.

Q.—When the overseer visits a station what are his duties?—He has to clean and oil the intrument and correct any defect or incipient defect he may find, and after completing the work to test the instrument properly.

Further, questioned by the Court, Mr. Campbell, the witness, said the mistake in signalling was that "line clear" had been given by Boregaon for the passenger train to Katepurna before the goods train had cleared Boregaon, in contravention of Clauses A and B of Rule 109 of the General Rules and Rule (Clause C) of the Block Rules.

Guard O'Neill, of the passenger train, re-called, corrected a statement he had made on the 23rd, and said that when he alleged in his evidence that day that the Assistant Station Master at Katepurna had turned the handle of his instrument to "horizontal left", he was referring to the left side instrument and did not mean that the handle was turned "horizontal left." It was turned "horizontal right." He was confused that day.

Mr. Madhusudan Luxmikan, sub-inspector, Government Railway Police, Bandora, said he went to Boregaon from Akola on the 30th April, to make enquiries, and arrived there at 10-30 a.m. He there saw the drivers of the two trains that had collided, and asked them if they were in possession of the correct "line clear" tokens. The driver of the goods train produced Ball No. 2. Driver Conroy of the passenger train produced Ball No. 7. The witness took charge of both balls and gave receipts for them. The balls remained with the witness till the 5th May, when he produced them at the preliminary enquiry. Driver Conroy, of the passenger train which had come to grief, said he had taken charge of the train at Bandora which left that station at 3-10 a. m. The scheduled time for the departure was 2-20 a. m. The train was late by fifty minutes. It reached Katepurna at 4-52 a. m. At Katepurna the train was late by twenty-four minutes. The train left Katepurna at 4-55. When the train was nearing the Boregaon signals the witness noticed the outer signal green meaning that he could proceed, while the home signals showed one green and red light, which was the correct signal for the train which was to stop at that station.

By the Court: When you ran into the goods train can you say what time it was?—No sir, I can't say the exact time. The run between Boregaon and Katepurna was eleven minutes.

This closed the case for the prosecution. His Honour adjourned the case till Wednesday, 28th May.

A FURTHER CASE.

The case against Mr. Joshi, Assistant Station Master, Boregaon, was then taken up.

Mr. Khare, who appeared for the accused Assistant Station Master, desired that Mr. Hammett, an engineer in one of the local mills, be allowed to examine the block instruments. His honour granted permission for him to do so either to-morrow or on Wednesday in the presence of Superintendent James, of the Government Railway Police.

Mr. Alfred Campbell was re-called and further examined.

You have said the defective instrument at Katipurna was a contributory cause to the collision. Had the two assistant station masters signalled correctly, would the mere defect by itself have caused the collision?—No.

In your opinion who worked incorrectly?

Mr Khare objected to the question.

His Honour upheld the objection,

In which way was incorrect working done.

This question was also disallowed.

By the Court:—Do you say that the defect to the instrument was a contributory cause to the collision?—Yes,

Is it a correct summary of the block system to say that the human factor is a check on the mechanical factor and the mechanical factor is a check on the human factor?—Yes.

(Continued on page 8.)

RAILWAY STRIKE.

NOT YET BECOME GENERAL.

PROTEST AGAINST USE OF SAPPERS.

Having received the news that a body of Sappers and Miners under British non-commissioned officers had been supplied to meet the situation caused by the strike of transhipand goods porters on the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway, Mr. Rogers, the General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, has addressed the Commander in-Chief, informing him of the fact that Sappers and Miners in the Madras Command are being utilised to assist the Railway Company, and that it is detrimental to the interest of ex-soldiers in the land. Mr. Rogers has requested the Commander-in-Chief to intervene.

During the E.I.R. strike, the General Secretary states, Lord Kitchener, the then Commander-in-Chief in India, expressed himself to the effect that the soldiers were in India for defending the country from the military standpoint and not for intervening between labour and capital in the case of disputes arising between them. It was Lord Kitchener who had caused the appointment of a special institution at Asansol to protect the interests of ex-soldiers during the E. I. R. strike.

Up to 4 p.m. the General Secretary was unable to say if a general strike had taken place, nor could he definitely say when it would commence or take place.

"But I shall be able to give you some very interesting information to-night said Mr. Rogers to our representative. However at ten o'clock he said he had nothing further to tell.

The following statement published in a morning paper is absolutely contradicted by the G. I. P. Railway. officials:—

"The incoming Madras Mail has been greatly delayed and the Madras Mail starting to-morrow will leave from Raichur instead of Madras."

The Madras Mail train arrived at the proper time and came through from Madras via Raichur as usual. No official intimation has been received by the G. I. P. Railway from the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway of any difficulties to the latter at all.

There had been some trouble with the working of telegraph line on the southern parts, but it is stated it had nothing to do with the strike on the Madras and Southern Maratha lines.

Making inquiries at a late hour last evening our representaiive learnt that the trains from Madras arrived at their proper time yesterday.

The G. I. P. Railway had no information upto late last evening of any general strike on the Madras line.

The strike of the menial staff, it is repeated, has not affected the routine work seriously, as more sappers have been requisitioned and supplied to replace these men.

POSITION ON THE METRE GAUGE.

POONA, May 26.

A representative of the "Poona Mail" saw an official of the M. and S. M. Ry. yesterday, and was informed that whatever may happen on the broad gauge, it may be regarded as certain that on the metre gauge, from Poona to Londa, a distance of 278 miles, there need be no reason to doubt that the men will remain loyal. Besides being contented with what has been done for them already, he added "they have a sincere regard for Mr. A. W. Parsons, the District Traffic Superintendent at Belgaum in whose jurisdiction they work. On this section sufficient men can be released from the loco and traffic branches in case of need to work one entire district on broad gauge section.

The same representative also saw one or two G.I.P.Ry. men, members of the Society. One of these a very well-known man, said that, while he would most certainly decline to goon a foreign railway to help to kill an authorized strike, he would certainly not refuse to carry out his duties on his line if called upon to do so by the Society in the present case. As the M. and S. M. Railway have a terminus in a joint station with the G. I. P. Railway in Poona, this may be regarded as significant.

Another G. I. P. traffic man was some what indefinite, but was not prepared to say he would obey the Society's instructions not to assist in handling M. and S. M. trains in G. I. P. station.

RAICHUR MAIL UP TO TIME.

POONA, May 27.

The Raichur mail to Bombay reached Poona thirty minutes late which is, as a matter of fact, the usual timing for this train which is always behind time. Opinion here is that there can be nothing servious wrong. Men who have been in touch with the M. and S. M. line to-day confirm this.

With regard to the congestion in the goods yard of the Poona Station, our correspondent writes that this is owing to the difficulty experienced in getting rid of goods for transhipment to the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway. The difficulty arises out of the practice of the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway in not sending empty wagons to Poona. The goods remain at the shed until enough wagons bring goods to Poona, and after they have been unloaded the transhipment goods are disposed of.

A DENIAL FROM MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, May 26.

In reply to inquiries made at the Agent's Office, Royapuram, this morning, it was stated that the Railway authorities know nothing about a contemplated general strike, and that no representations have been received by the administrations from the general body of Railway servants. It is admitted that it is true that menial servants at Bangalore, Jolarpet, and Katpadi, have gone on strike, but that this has caused no serious inconvenience, beyond some delay to goods trains. Mr. Greenall, the General Traffic Manager, has himself proceeded to the spot to look into the matter. So far as the authorities are aware, there is no special reason for the menials' going on strike. Certain representations have apparently been made by them to the local officers, but before these could be looked into, the men struck work.

A Coimbatore correspondent telegraphs that the incoming mail from Madras arrived at Podanur to-day two hours late, in spite of the driver Freer's making up one hour between Jolarpet and Podanur. The train was said to have been kept at the outer signals at Kadpadi and Jolarpet junctions, where the menial staff of the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway have struck work. The off duty guards and the Police men were summoned for operating their duties, but proved either fruitless or ineffective. At Katpady, the station master brought the train on caution order and at Jolarpet District Traffic Officers are said to have performed the shunting operations. They complain of low wages and demand an increase.

From yesterday all articles, except the perishables and small consignments, have been refused acceptance. Large quantities of potatoes and other wagon loads of goods are detained. Complaints regarding the non-receipt of goods, are being received. The public are anxious.

LATER.

A correspondent wires from Jolarpet:—Sappers have arrived. The Superintendent of the Reserved Police, with constables, broke open the pointsman's quarters for equipment.

The Bangalore and Mettapolliam mails arrived two and three hours late, respectively. The strike among porters is extending and has reached Wallaja Road.

The following appears in the "Madras Mail":—An employee of the Traffic Department, who holds a responsible position, interviewed with regard to the reported unrest on the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway, said—"Articles in papers magnifying the unrest, are, I believe, intended to cause anxiety to the public in the hope of the movement being made to cause Government to interfere, the prime object, however, being to intimidate the Agent into making further concessions. The concessions already granted are very far reaching. I think the Agent has treated men of the Traffic Department very generously indeed. Increased wages have been granted to the following staff of the Traffic Department:—goods clerks and their assistants, booking clerks and their assistants, ticket collectors, shunting staff and train clerks and the signalling staff, The reduction of the duty hours of station-masters and assistant station-masters at stations where this was actually necessary.

Q.—Can you account for this recrudescence of unrest?

A.—The men are impatient. All matters brought up cannot be settled at once, each will be taken and settled in its turn, and this must necessarily take some time. But you may be sure that all concession, or increases of salary granted, will have a retrospective effect.

Q.—Information received from Bombay shows that the climax has been reached in the unrest on the Madras and Southern Maratha Railway among the menial staff at Jolarpet, Bangalore, Bowringpet, and Katpadi, is that so?

A.—Up to yesterday afternoon I had not heard of the situation being any more serious than it ever was.

I know of a case at Jolarpet in which a man, speaking at a meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, made some disparaging personal remarks about the District Traffic Superintendent. This coming to the knowledge of the railway officials, the man was dismissed, but I hear that he has been reinstated by order of the Agent.

Q.—A special meeting of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants is announced for this evening in Bombay to consider the question of a strike. Can you conjecture what the decision will be?

A.—I shouldn't like to hazard a conjecture; but you may be sure that, if nothing definite is arrived at, that is, if the menial staff do not agree to go out, the proceedings will not be made public, in other words, the meeting will be considered private.

Q.—But the General Secretary's telegram to the Chairman of the Railway Board yesterday said that the menial staff at Jolarpet and other places were already out?

A.—That may be so, but you may be sure the railway will requisition Sappers with railway experience to meet the situation, and there will be no serious dislocation.

Q.—But you don't think that there will be a general strike?

A.—I doubt it. Let us wait and see.

PORTERS' STRIKE EXTENDS.

BANGALORE, May 26.

The strike of porters and pointsmen has now reached several of the larger stations on the Madras system, such as Bowringpett, Jollarpett, and Katpadi. While the goods traffic is at a complete stand-still, trains are arriving here hours behind time. In addition to 30 sappers supplied by the military authorities to replace the pointsmen at two Bangalore stations, 40 men have been sent to-day to other affected stations.

SIMLA, May 26.

The Railway Board has received no intimation of any strike except the strike of menials between Bangalore and Tiruvelam, which is not considered serious.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CALCUTTA, May 26

With reference to the Madras Chamber's resolution on railway strikes the committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has extended it its support considering it advisable that the question should receive the attention of the Government of India and that the measures, proposed by the Madras Chamber, should be considered. The Committee has addressed the Government of India on the question.

E. B. S. RAILWAY.

TRAIN DERAILED, AND CAPSIZED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LALMONIRHAT, May 26.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, wiring from Lalmonirhat, states:—About 3-15 p. m. on the 25th, the engine of No. 115 up goods train, with six goods wagons, derailed, and capsized at mile 197-5 between Gauripur and Dhubri. None were injured, but the permanent way was badly damaged. Nos. 49 up, 3 down, 4 down, and 50 up passenger trains, will terminate, and start from the site of the accident which is only two miles off Dubri. Arrangements are being made to convey passengers and luggage etc. between Dhubri and the site of the accident. The road will probably be blocked for the next twelve hours or so.

MR. O'DWYER.

ASSUMED LIEUT.-GOVERNORSHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 26.

The Hon. M. O'Dwyer has assumed the office of the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab this morning under the usual salute.

THE POET TAGORE.

GLOWING LECTURE AT SIMLA.

AN ENGLISH MISSIONARY'S APPRECIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 26.

The Rev. C. F. Andrews, of the Cambridge Mission, Delhi, delivered an interesting and instructive speech on Rabindra Nath Tagore, the Bengalee poet, at Viceregal Lodge, this evening, before a select gathering of officials and non-officials. The lecturer, after a short preface, referred to what he called the period of rennaisance in Bengal, of which Michael Madhusudan, Miss Toru Dutt, Bankim Chandra, Hem Chandra Nabin were productions, and of which Rabindra Nath reached the topmost wave. He described Rabindra as the national poet of Bengal in the sense that Shakespeare was the national poet of England in the days of Queen Elizabeth.

Mr. Andrews said:—"I think I shall bring most vividly before you the second part of my subject, the personality of the poet, if I describe as simply and as clearly as I can one unforgettable morning in London, when my friend Rabindra Nath told me his own life-story marking out the chief points in his own literary career. There is much that must remain untold, for it was too sacred and intimate, but that which I am not precluded from telling, will, I trust, disclose the poet and help you to grasp his message. He was good enough to to let me take full notes at the time, and in many places I shall quote to you his own very words. He told me first of all about his father, the great Maharshi—the reverence and awe he had for him in his childhood; how all the household became hushed and still when he was present in the house, anxious not to disturb his spiritual meditations. He told me also how his own mother died when he was quite young, and as he saw her face, calm and peaceful in death, it awakened in him no childish terror or even wonder. It was only as he grew older that he learnt death's meaning. The account of his own daily life in his early days he gave to me as follows:—

"I was very lonely—that was the chief feature of my childhood. I was very, very lonely. I saw my father but seldom, yet his presence pervaded the whole house and was indeed one of the deepest unseen influence all through my life. I was kept, almost like a prisoner, all day long, in charge of the servants, and I used to sit, day after day, in front of the window and picture to myself what was going on in the outer world. From the very first time that I can remember, I was passionately fond of Nature. Oh! it used to make me mad with joy when I saw the clouds come up in the sky one by one. I felt ever in those very childish days that I was surrounded with a friend, a companionship, very intense and very intimate, though I did not know how to name it. I had such an exceeding love for Nature. I cannot find words to describe it to you; Nature was a kind of companion always with me and always revealing to me some fresh beauty."

This was how he pictured his childhood to me on that foggy day in London, and a passage in his *Jiwan Smriti* (Reminiscences) makes the picture still more vivid. "In the mornings of autumn," he writes, "I would run into the garden the moment I got up from sleep. A scent of leaves and grass wet with dew seemed to embrace me; and the dawn, all tender and fresh, with the new awakened rays of the sun, held out its face to me to greet me beneath the trembling vesture of palm-leaves. Nature shut her hands and laughingly asked every day 'What I have got inside?' and nothing seemed impossible."

Rabindra Nath went on to tell me that his first literary awakening came from reading the old Bengali poets, Chandidas and Vidyapati. They had been recently collected by Messrs. Sarada Charan Mittra and Akshoy Chandra Sircar and he found a copy, and revelled in the beauty and imagery of the early writers when he was twelve or thirteen. He went further, and, under the name of Bhanu Sinha, imitated their style and language, and literary Bengal wondered for a time who Bhanu Sinha could be. These poems and other juvenile work, he told me, were merely conventional themes useful as an exercise in poetry but of no further value. When he wrote, however, *Sandhya Sangit* (evening songs) he broke away from the conventional and archaic style and became purely romantic. At first he was laughed at by the older generation for his bad metres and lack of classical form, but the younger generation was with him. He chose no English model but the early Vaishnav literature itself was the source of his deepest inspiration and ever afterwards remained endeared to him. The influence is marked even in his latest work *Gitanjali*.

His school life, he told me, was a failure, and he gained most of his knowledge through association with the elder members of the Tagore family and by his own eager interests in all that had to do with poetry, music and art. He was also passionately fond of acting; But the whole of his period of boyhood and youth was extremely subjective, and this mood is represented in his earlier poems.

HIS REAL BIRTH.

The time of his real birth, as a poet, he dates from a morning in Free School Street, Calcutta, when with dramatic suddenness the veil seemed to be removed from his eyes and he saw the inner soul of reality. Here I shall give his very own words, for the phenomenon was one of the most remarkable in all literary history. He told me the story as follows;—"It was morning. I was watching the sunrise in Free School Street. A veil was suddenly drawn and everything I saw became luminous. The whole world was one glorious music, one wonderful rhythm. The houses in the street, the men moving, the children playing, all seemed parts of one glorious whole—inexpressibly glorious. The vision went on for seven or eight days. Every one, even those who bored me, seemed to lose their outer barrier of personality; and I was full of gladness, full of love for every person and every tiniest thing. Then I went to the Himalayas and looked for it there—and I lost it. That was one of the first things which

gave me inner vision and I have tried to explain it in all my poems. I have felt ever since that this was my goal to express the fulness of life, in its beauty as perfection,—if only the veil were withdrawn.

I copied this account down quickly, word for word, as he told it to me on that foggy London morning and I can remember vividly now the quiet laugh he gave as he said "and I lost it" and also the emphasis he laid upon the phrase "fulness of life." These latter words are certainly the key-note to his poetry.

In his *Jiwan Smiriti* the same incident is told more fully still. I will only read to you the last part, which explains the words "and I lost it." He writes "When I reached the Himalayas I thought I would have a fuller vision of that which I had witnessed of the glory of Nature in the crowded street. But that was my great mistake. Up there the vision all departed. I thought I could get at truth from the outside But,however lofty andimposing the Himalayas might bethey could not in that way put anything real intomy hands, but God, the great giver Himfelf, can open out the whole universe to our gaze in the narrow space of a single lane."

In *'Pravat sangit'* (morning songs) he has included one poem "The fountain awakened from its dream," which was written during the time of ecstasy. *'Pravat Sangit'* contains some of his purest lyrics. They are, however, like the lyrics of Shelley, mainly in the realm of the imagination and not so closely related to common, practical life as those of his maturer powers. The poet feels the stirrings of love within him and strives to get freed from the bondage of his own individuality to merge himself in the world of nature and human life. But as yet he has not, as it were, the deep-laid basis of practical experience.

Rabindra Nath, talking to me, marked the next stage of his literary career, from the time of his wedded life, which began when he was twenty-three, and from the change which came when his father Maharshi insisted (much against his own inclination,) that he should go down to Shilaida, on the banks of the Ganges, and supervise there the large family estate. This work brought him into the closest touch with the village life of Bengal, and he was obliged to deal each day with the practical affairs of men and to know and understand the elemental passions of mankind, its sorrows and its joys, stripped of all convention and artificiality. His joy in communing with Nature also found there its fullest and freest expression. During pauses in his active work he would live all alone on the sand-flats of the Ganges, moving up and down from village to village in his boat. "Sometimes," he told me "I would pass many months without speaking till even my own voice grew weak through lack of use. I used to write from my boat the stories of the village life which I witnessed. This was my 'short story period and some think these stories better than the poems."

Rabindra Nath asked me to help him to make a translation of these stories into English, so that those who could not read Bengali might understand the soul of goodness there was in his own country. It was during this period that the flame of his Bengali patriotism burned with increasing steadiness and [redacted] pathy. Time will not allow me to enter more fully into this part of his narrative, but it was clearly nearest his heart.

THE SHADOW OF DEATH.

The next great landmark in his own literary career, according to his own division that morning,came when he was nearly forty. He left the work of the estate in the country, and, as he did so, there seemed to come to him, so he told me, the strongest possible impression that there was about to arrive a "Varsha Shesha," a close of the year. He seemed to anticipate some vast sorrow and change. He was in great doubt what to do; but he felt one clear call that somehow his life must in some way be wholly given to his country. He went to Calcutta to start a school. His own school-life had been, he said, an unhappy one, too wooden and conventional. He longed to work out a new educational model, which should bring the young into closer touch with Nature, and inspire them with nobler ideals. This he actually accomplished later in his great school at Shantiniketan, Bolepur. Owing to a certain mismanagement in his own money affairs, he was heavily handicapped for funds. "I sold my books" he said to me pathetically, "my copyrights, every thing I had, in order to carry on the school. I cannot tell you the struggle it was, and what difficulties I went through. At first my object was purely patriotic, but later on it grew more and more spiritual. Then in the midst of these outer difficulties and trials an inner change came in my own life."

He went on to tell me of that change, now during this time of Varsha Shesha, first his own wife died; and, almost immediately after, his daughter showed signs of consumption. He left the school in the care of Mr. Mohim Chandra Sen and went away with his daughter to nurse her, but after six months she also passed away. Then came the triple wave of sorrow. His youngest son had cholera at Monghyr and died in his presence,—the child of his love,

I cannot speak, in a public lecture such as this, of all that he told me about that time of mystery and death. He referred to it in speaking to me with the wonderful unreserve and freedom of truest friendship and what he said has left a mark on my own life that nothing can ever efface. But here I can only relate that the darkest hour was also the hours of infinite illumination, and he saw death and knew death as few have ever seen it or know it. "You know," he said to me, (and these words I can repeat "this death was, great *blessing* to me. I had such a sense of fulness, as if nothing were lost, I felt that if even an atom *seemed* lost it *could* not be lost, It was not mere resignation that came but the sense of a fuller life. I knew now at last what death, was. It was perfection nothing lost, nothing lost." It was during this last period that *Sitanjaliw* as written. The English translation contains a few poems from other works writteu a little earlier, Naivedya, Sishu and Kheya. They mark the period of transition in his own life, during which the peet's national and social longings became more and more spiritual and merged in the universal, just as in the earlier periods his passion for physical beauty and nature had become more purely spiritual as life advanced. It is this realization of the spiritual in and through the material that appears to me the glory and the wonder of the poet. He has attempted (to repeat his own words to me on that morning) "to express the fullness of life in its beauty as perfection.—if only the veil were withdrawn." The glory and the wonder is just this, that he has withdrawn the veil.

A GIFT TO ENGLISH LITERATURE.

He has fared forth as a voyager, a pilgrim. It was his own health which first compelled him to set out to the West combined with the longing to be with his son during his University career. But here again, as in the former periods mentioned, the outward circumstances have brought with them a new poetic and spiritual experience. "As I crossed the Atlantic," he wrote to me only last week "I realized that a new stage in my life had begun, the stage of a voyager, to the open road!" Such are now his inner thoughts and longings, and he is dwelling more and more during the voyaging period on the universal aspects of humanity. He is facing the larger problems of mankind. On the literary side there has been so an advance, though, to some of his own countrymen, it may rather appear a pause. With the greatest modesty and diffidence, and without realizing their supreme value, he placed before hisEnglish friends some of his own translations of his poems. "I found," he said "that I had to strip them of all their gaudy ornaments and clothe them in the simplest dress. That simplest dress has now been seen to represent a most beautiful and rhythmical prose which has actually enriched and enlarged the bounds of English literature. The triumph has been won (a triumph never before achieved in literary history) of a poet transcribing his own work into a wholly new medium, and giving his own massage with his own lips, as it were, to two peoples speaking two different tongues. Of the effect of the little book *Gitanjali* on the mind of the thinking West, it would be difficult to speak in strong enough terms. It has already been confidently declared by men of the highest literary reputation that the event of its publication is likely to mark a new epoch in English literature. However this may be, it has meant a common meeting-ground of appreciation betwen East and West,such as has not been realised in any other sphere. It has led to the great hope that in the higher phases of life and thought East and West may soon become wholly and intimately one.

If it is felt by his own countrymen that the price of this gain which has come to the West from their own poets absence from England is too high to pay then I would urge that this is taking a short-sighted view. Nations as well as individuals need to leave the narrow grove of self and merge themselves in the universal. Of them it is true also that to lose self is to find it. Bengali literature will be none the poorer, but all the richer for having given of its own bounty to the West,

I had intended to speak of the poet's own religious and social ideas, of the *Jiwan Devata* which [redacted] however, the [redacted] felt certain that the main source of his spiritual conceptions has been the great storehouse of thought contained in the Indian classics and in the Vaishnav literature of ancient Bengal. Even such a thought as "there is thy footstool and there rest thy feet where live the poorest and lowliest and lost." which is wholly Christian in spirit, may be found in a hundred passages in the early Vaishnav hymns. And again the thought "Deliverance is not for me in renunciation" combined with the conception of the "fulness of life" as the pathway to salvation, is not foreign to that ancient Hindu thought which could picture Janaka, the raj-rishi. Not for a moment do I wish to imply that the Christian spirit has not been profoundly appreciated by the Bengali poet and has not profoundly influenced his work; on the contrary, in every line that he writes, I have found that appreciation, indeed, it is my great joy and bond of fellowship with him. But the source of that appreciation of Christianity I find in the Upanishads, in the Buddhist ideal, in the Vaishnav hymns, in Kabir. May it not be that in the higher ranges of ancient Hinduism on the one hand and in the higher ranges of primitive Christianity on the other, there may be found to continue, the metaphor, a great mountain chain uniting East and West together, and affording one unbroken highway for the great onward march by which human race, as a whole shall reach at length those shining table lands to which our God Himself is Moon and Sun.

BOREGAON TRIAL.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

The witness further said in the case of this particular defect correct working would not have discovered it.

Cross examined by Mr Khare, the witness said he had in his office a file of each station's telegraph messages for one year back. When the witness went out on the line he made inspection of the block registers and saw whether entries were made according to the rules. The witness could no say whether in the case of "pushing back" trains the proper procedure for sending or cancelling messages was observed in every case.

Atmaram Pandurang, Assistant Station Master, Katepurna, was then examined, He gave details of the signals given by him to Boregaon on that fateful morning, which were the the same as given by him in the case against Collins.

The case continues tomorrow.

THE NIZAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, May 26.

H. H. the Nizam reached here from Bombay by a special train this evening and received the usual salute.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

IMMIGRATION BLUNDER

EMPIRE TRADE COMMISSION.

DR. MAWSON'S MESSAGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, May 12,

The Victorian State Government have been mulcted in another heavy loss through an unfortunate bungle in the methods adopted in London for the dispatch of immigrants to Victoria. Early in April cabled advice was received by the Immigration Department from the London office to the effect that arrangements had been made to send out 900 immigrants by the Tyser Company's steamer "Indrafura," which was to sail later the same month. A subsequent message, however, announced that the passages booked by the vessel had been cancelled. This intimation was taken by the Minister to indicate that the company had temporarily withdrawn the vessel for reasons of its own. It was never for a moment believed that the steamer's sailing was postponed through the fact that the London immigration officials had not been able to fill 900 berths booked some time before, but it appears that this was the true meaning of the cablegram. An effort was apparently made to cover up the unfortunate and costly mistake with a view negotiating with the company for a cancellation of the agreement, which in all cases provides that the State should guarantee the passages booked. But the truth had to come out. A communication had now been received from the Agent-General's office, conveying the foregoing information. Mr. Baillieu, who at the time was Acting Agent-General, stated, in his letter, that he had gone into the question, and discovered that the London immigration Office had nothing like the number of passengers ready for embarkation to complete the complement, for which berths had been booked. With Sir John Taverner, he conferred with the representatives of the company to see if some arrangement could be arrived at providing for a subsequent sailing, but as the company had already arranged for the vessel to leave London as announced, it could not agree without enduring heavy loss. It was, therefore, agreed that the States should pay the company £3,000 to compensate for the vessel's cancellation. The letter further stated that Mr. McLeod, the Immigration Commissioner in London, would furnish a fuller report as to the causes of the bungle, and the reason why he had been unable to secure sufficient immigrants to fill the berths booked. Naturally the Minister controlling immigration (Mr. Hagelthorn) views the matter seriously. He had cabled for an immediate report, and steps are to be taken to prevent a recurrence of such a fiasco. Mr. Hagelthorn is also depending on action being taken by the Premier, who is now in London, and the new Agent-General, Mr. McBride. This is not the first loss incurred by the State through bungling on the part of the London officials. On January 10 the Tyser Company's steamer "Hawkes [redacted] facilities between Great Britain and Australia. The origin of the statements is either unreliable, or the administration of the Victorian immigration department in London is sadly in need of reorganisation. The Minister is hopeful that the amalgamation of Victorian, New South Wales, and South Australian, immigration offices in London will be productive of better results all round, and that a repetition of the "Hawke's Bay" and "Indrafura" fiascos will be avoided.

EMPIRE TRADE COMMISSION.

The Dominion Trade Commission took evidence at Federal Parliament House last week when Mr. Elwood Mead, chairman of the Water Commission, said Victoria had a larger area of irrigation land, more miles of irrigation channels, and more money invested in irrigation works than all the other Australian States combined, The State irrigation works completed, or in process of construction, were capable, without additional storage, of irrigating 400,000 acres, of which 215,000 acres were irrigated last year. The construction of reservoirs, for which plans and estimates were prepared or well advanced, would provide water for irrigating about 700,000 acres. The works for providing domestic and stock water to farms supplied over 10,000,000 acres, and the total investment in State works for irrigation, domestic and stock supplies for farms, aggregated £7,750,000. At Mildura, the oldest of the fruit settlements, 60,000 people were being maintained by products from 12,000 acres. A 10-acre orange grove, the witness said, would bring a larger return than a 300-acre wheatfield, and one acre of lucern wouldfatten more sheep than 20 acres of native grass.The child difficulties encountered were due to lack of experience and skill on the part of the settlers. Irrigated agriculture required thorough cultivation. Only a few settlers had been skilled irrigationists and only a small percentage, whether Victorian or from oversea, had any previous experience in intensive culture. In reply to the chairman, the witness said it was notified that a settler required £300 capital, but the condition was not insisted on when the qualifications of the applicant were such that he was likely to succeed with less capital.

WOOL AND MEAT INDUSTRIES.

The Commission, taking evidence in Sydney, adduced, from the witnesses examined, some very interesting facts relating to the wool and meat industries of the Commonwealth. On the subject of wool, the Commissioners were told that the world demand for this staple product is increasing, and will continue to increase, and that Australia is the only part of the world where present conditions permit of an expansion of the pastoral industry capable of coping with that growing demand. This is perfectly true. As to the increased enquiry for wool, the American market will absorb a good deal when the proposed Wilson tariff comes into operation. Even should it never become law at all, which is of course extremely improbable, America must, in the future, buy more and more wool from abroad for the simple reason that the wants of her population are outgrowing the pastoral possibilities of the country. More people and fewer sheep—that is briefly the position in the United States. China, and Japan, have always made cotton the principal ingredient in their clothing, not because they prefer it to wool, but because it is cheaper, and their countries, more readily obtainable both in the raw and the manufactured state. But cotton is by no means as cheap there as it once was, and modern processes of manufacture admit of the placing on the market at a low price of numrous textile fabrics wherein there is a sufficient admixture of wool to provide the element of warmth to which the inhabitant of Northern Asia naturally attach great importance during their severe winters. As to the other aspect—the means whereby an increasing demand may be met by Australia—we have the re-assuring fact that large and important as is the Australian pastoral industry, its circumstances admit of an expansion impossible elsewhere, and which would have been impossible in Australia itself a few years ago. Railway extension has done much and will do more, for the pastoral industry. Artesian well-boring into pactically inexhaustible supplies of subterranean water over immense areas will do more still by banishing from the pastoralist's mind the haunting dread of drought. Capital, always prudently cautious and sometimes even timid, will unhesitatingly support the pastoralist in those vast regions where a few years ago the sheep was never heard to bleat, but where now are possible artesian bores yielding supplies to fill unfailing dams and capable of reticulation in any direction.

"COLONIES AND THE EMPIRE."

Mr. Foster, Canadian Minister of Commerce, delivered a lecture here the other evening on "Ourselves and the Empire," under the auspices of the University Graduates' Association, with the co-operation of a number of other bodies including the People's Party and the People's Liberal League of Victoria. He described Australia as the land of a little, well-set-up people, a little undisciplined as yet in some respects, but of great promise; New Zealand as a small, compact, and well-endowed member of the family, and South Africa as a somewhat variegated child, part British and part Boer, with a growing capacity, unlimited and yet untried. During the last half-century, he remarked, Canada had become absolutely national and absolutely Imperial as well. Something like that was going on in Australia. The development had not reached the same level here, but it was only because there had been fewer years for the progress to be made. That the feeling was so working out in Canada filled him with a faith that had no doubt in it, a faith that it would so work out in the other Dominions, and that the Empire's unity was assured. Canadians knew that they were happy under the wise and loving care of their mother, Great Britain, and until they were satisfied that all nations were just and righteous they must put in a caveat against independence and "With the shelter of the mother country we are really independent," he said amid cheers. "The common sense of Canada declared for independence. We have it now. With a nominal independence, our future will be overhung with uncertainty and doubt. The result is that Canada knows her course, and her course it set to the star of Empire." Contrasting Canada and Australia, he spoke of the hardness that made for strengh in Canada. In Australia that hardness was wanting. At any rate there was a degree of langor in the climate. There was no struggle here as there was in Canada, and a struggle was good for the fibre of the race. British capital and British trade, and [redacted] and British enterprise, should [redacted] these undeveloped portions of [redacted] and turn them into an estate [redacted] progressive, and strong. He [redacted] every pound of British capital [redacted] foreign and alien countries [redacted] such wide acres of produc[redacted] own Dominions lying fallow. [redacted] was organisation. The [redacted] had grown mainly by luck [redacted] a time had come in the history of the world when they could not do business without organisation, and nations could not either. He remarked that he did not like the word "immigrant." People, who moved from one part of the Empire to another, ought not to have the label "immigrant" stamped upon them.

DR. MAWSON'S MESSAGES.

Dr. Mawson, who with six other members of the Australian Antarctic Expedition is spending an enforced winter in Adelie Land, has been trying to communicate by wireless with Australia for several days past, (says the Sydney "Morning Herald"). Owing to some at present unknown cause, the messages, however, cannot be deciphered. Professor David, who has been anxiously awaiting a message, said when seen on Wednesday night, that possibly some slight accident had befallen Dr. Mawson's wireless mast during a blizzard, and, if so, the damage could not possibly be repaired until the blizzard had blown itself out. No man, said the professor, could venture aloft to repair a wireless mast during an Antarctic blizzard. The wireless operator at Hobart, who has been closely listening for Dr. Mawson's messages, reports that the conditions of the atmosphere have been greatly against the transmission of wireless messages, though it was expected that Dr. Mawson's powerful wireless plant would enable his messages to be heard. In one of Dr. Mawson's last messages,he reported that the blizzards were so fierce in Adelie Land when the message was sent off that he and his comrades feared the hut would be blown down. Asked how the explorers would fare if their shelter were blown away, Professor David said.—"I do not think it likely that the hut will be blown away. It is splendidly built, and specially designed to resist the blizzards. The greatest danger of a hut being blown down in Antarctica is during the blizzards at the end of the summer months, and just when winter is setting in. That is before the snow has time to pile up against the hut, and protect it. When the heavy falls of snow have set in the winds pile it up against the sides of the hut, and a huge wind screen is thus made on the windward side of the hut. This screen of snow is levelled off by the blizzards to the same height as the top of the hut, leaving the hut protected. When the snow has thus been piled up and levelled off, the blizzards sweep and roar over the hut, which is protected by the snow shield. By this time, I think, Dr. Mawson's winter quarters will be similarly protected, and the danger will be over. Of course, at the end of the summer it gives one an uneasy feeling when the blizzards begin to roar and the hut begins to shake and tremble. When the snows have set in, they should be comfortable and safe in the hut. Their food supply is ample." Professor David believes that Dr. Mawson and his comradee will be safe during the rest of the Antarctic winter, but the work of refitting the "Aurora" is being pushed on as speedily as possible, and the vessel will leave as early as it is thought practicable for her to get through the ice to Dr. Mawson's quarters.

JAPANESE IN THE NEW HEBRIDES.

The Rev. J. Paton, in an interview at Auckland, recently discussed with the officials of the Colonial Office the question of the better government of the New Hebrides. He said the French were as keen as the British in preserving their interests in the islands, but recognised that the system of dual government was rotten, and something should be done to alter it. The main difficulty was that the French permitted Japanese to be imported wholesale to work in the mines. When asked for suggestions, Mr. Paton said one remedy seriously proposed was to buy out the French settlers. That would cost a quarter of a million, but would be the cheapest insurance for Australia and New Zealand. At the present rate of importation the Japanese in the New Hebrides were a menace to the outposts of the Empire. Using the New Hebrides as a base, the coloued races could swoop swiftly on the mainland.

A.

[* By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, May 23.

The following officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps have been granted extension of the Indian tour of service for one year:—

Brevet-Colonel R. S. F. Henderson, K.H.P, Lieutenant-Colonels H. J. Fletcher, and H. I. Pocock; Majors E. V. Aylen and W. A. S. J. Graham and Captains C. E. L. Hardinge, F. T. Turner, D. F. Nackenzie, D. T. MacCarthy and H. W. Farebrother.

SIMLA, May 26.

Major-General Kitson, commanding the Rawalpindi Division, is granted leave for 45 days. Brigadier-General Leader commands the Division during his absence.

Lieut.-General Scallon left Burma to join the Lucknow Division on the 24th of May. On arrival he assumes command of the Northern Army during the absence of Sir James Willcocks on leave.

Captain Suttan, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to No. 75 Company at Bombay, and Captain Kelly to No. 70 Company at Aden.

Major Hart Synnot, East Surrey Regiment, will succeed Major Mathew Lannowe as General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, Lahore Division in October next.

Brigadier-General Egerton, commanding the Ferozepore Brigade, is granted 3 months leave in India.

Brlgadier-General Cowper, commanding the Allahabad Brigade, is granted leave to Kashmir for 3½ months.

Lieut.-Col. F. W. S. Stanton, Royal Garrison Artillery, will succeed Col. Fuller in command of the Mountain Batteries at Rawalpindi.

Captian T. C. Leah, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed Supernumerary Capt. Mountain Artillery, Jutogh, vice Capt. Barker posted to No. 6 Battery.

BOMBAY STATION ORDERS.

By Maj. Genl. G. F. Gorringe, C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O.,

The Bombay Brigade Headquarters will close at Bombay on 28th. May, 1913 and re-open at Deolali on 2nd, June, 1913. All ordinary correspondence (except purely Embarkation and Station matters, which should be addressed to Bombay as usual), which cannot reach Bombay by the 28th. May, 1913, should be address to Deolali. Telegrams and correspondence requiring immediate attention will be received at Bombay up to 12 noon 31st May, 1913.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, &c.

Major J. F. Whelan, R.A.M.C., to command the Station Hospital, Jhansi.

Captain H. St. G. Harvey-Kelly, 64th Pioneers, officiating Commandant Burma Military Police, is granted an extension of tenure to 23rd July, 1915,

Captain W. N. Leggett, Royal Garrison Artillery, late Instructor of Gunnery, Aden, is posted to the Home Establishment.

Lieut.-Colonel C. E. Baynes, 32nd Lancers, to officiate in command of Jubbulpore Brigade.

Lieut.-Colonel B. E. Ward, 1st Middlesex Regiment to officiate in command of Aden Brigade.

REGIMENTAL.

2nd Lancers.—Lieut. D. S. Davison to be Adjutant.

2nd Lancers.—Lieut. D. E. Whitworth to be Quarter Master.

8th Cavalry.—Major M. H. L. Gale to be officiating Squadron Commander.

27th Light Cavalry.—Lieut, W. Le C. Brodrick to be officiating Adjutant.

27th Light Cavalry.—Captain R. S. Moss-Blundell to officiating Quarter Master.

38th Central India Horse.—Captain J. Gourlie to be officiating Squadron Commander.

120th Infantry—Lieut. H. H. Rich to be Quarter Master.

Major G. M. Lennox, 117th Mahrattas 4 months, in India.

Captain J. G. Lecky, 119th Infantry, 2 years Language leave to Japan.

Lieut. L. E. H. Judkins, 1st Bn. York and Lancaster Regiment, 3 months, in India.

Lieut K. P. Walker, 1st Bn. York and Lancaster Regiment, 3 months, in India.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN SCHOLARSHIP.

Within the next two years, the Anglo-Indian Review states the accumulated interest and principal of the D'Sousa Civil Service Scholarship Bequest will have capitalized sufficiently to yield a monthly income of Rs. 400, which has been fixed by the official Trust of Bengal as being the minimum amount necessary for defraying the expenser of the selected candidate at one of the principle Universities in Great Britain while studying for the competitive examination. This Scholarship is reserved exclusively for Anglo Indian students and it behoves the Community to seek out suitable and promising material over against the time when a selection is to be made.

The minimum educational qualification required of candidates must needs be high an Indian B.A. degree with honours at the least, if the chosen candidates is to stand a chance at the examination.

This scholarship will be awarded by selection and candidates must be least have passed the Indian Matriculation Examination, or its British Equivalent, must not be over 16 years of age, and must be of good physique and character."

PORT OF KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, May 26.

The Indian Merchants' Association and the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Karachi have been informed in reply to their request that the size of the plinths in the second half of the Thole produce yard should be reduced to 2,000 square yards each, that the Karachi Port Trust regret that they cannot see their way to alter the lay out of the second half of the Thole produced yard, which was decided on after the most careful consideration in the interests of the trade generally.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "LEACHWEB."

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Chemical Cleaning!

Dry Cleaning! and Dyeing!

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Returned in two or three days if sent direct to LEACH & WEBORNY.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy:—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties

CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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BURGOYNE'S IODISED SARSAPARILLA

(A highly concentrated preparation of the finest Jamaica Sarsaparilla combined with Salts of Iodine.)

PURIFIES THE BLOOD.

Indicated in all cases of SCURVY, SCROFULA, SKIN ERUPTIONS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS.

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FOR PURITY

S-V-R PENS (SUAVITER)

Neither corrodes nor breaks, and writes with touch, smooth as velvet. To give your writing precision and character try the S-V-R.

SIX ANNAS PER BOX

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CHINA.

THE SUNG MURDER CASE.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HUNG AND IUNG.

We publish below a full translation of the telegram sent to the President, the two Houses of Parliament, and the Cabinet, by Chen Tutuh of Kiangsu and Ying, the Civil Governor, at midnight on the 25th ultimo.

"Referring to the murder of Sung Chiao-jen, former Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, a "prima facie" case was made out by both the International Mixed Court and the French Court. Thereafter, the murderous prisoners Wu Shi-yin alias Wu Fok-min, and Ying Kuei-shing, were handed over to us respectively on the 16th and 17th instant. On the 18 instant the International Mixed Court sent us one five-shots pistol, still containing two cartridges, which was the implement with which the murder was committed, two cartridge-cases, three books of telegraph codes, two sealed packets of evidence of letters and telegrams, and one sealed leather box, all of which were seized at a search of prisoner Ying's house made by the Captain-Superintendents of the British and French Police and others. Separately, five packets containing evidence of letters and telegrams, seized at prisoner Ying's house, were handed over by the Capt.-Supt. of Police of the International Settlement in the presence of the Court. By Chen Yin, President of the District Court of Procuration of Shanghai, a large wooden box, containing evidence of letters, telegrams and books, and a leathern hand-bag, which were seized by the French Police at prisoner Ying's house were also sent to us for examination. After having received these, and ordered the murderous prisoners to be kept strictly in custody, we also abtained the copies of telegrams most recently exchanged between the two accused Hung and Ying which we had examined already at the Shanghai Telegraph Office on March 29, to check their translation again.

For several consecutive days we, in conjunction with Chen Yin, President of the District Court of Procuration and others, have been carrying out the examination (of the evidence) at the office of the Shanghai Commissioner of Foreign Affairs. We, Chen Teh-chuan and and Ying Teh-hung, being superior officials of the province, certainly possess the right and power of executing the work of examination, according to the laws of the Court (? which court is not clear); and in addition, we have received the order of the President issued on March 22. We have, therefore, carefully and minutely examined the evidence of this case, with a view to discovering the name of the instigator (or the names of instigators) and arriving at the truth. We have jointly attached our seals and photographed copies of all the important evidence in reference to this case.

Apart from preserving all the evidence with great care, we hereby submit a summarized report of all the important parts thereof before you :—

We find the two code-books, marked "Ying" and "Ch'uan," were mostly used in telegrams sent and received by prisoner Ying.

On January 14 of this year, Premier Chao addressed a letter to prisoner Ying, which reads:—"Book of code-words is sent to you here-with, please receive it. You may telegraph direct to the Cabinet hereafter, etc." A book of codewords was sent beside the letter, and on that book was written the words: "The Cabinet 'Ying' codes,January 14,2nd year of the Republic."

Prisoner Ying addressed a telegram on January 26 directly to Premier Chao, using the "Ying" codes, in which he said: "Of the blind contention about the Parliament, I have already discovered the true aspect, which Hung will return and explain in person, etc."

On February 1, prisoner Ying sent a telegram to Premier Chao, using the "Ying" codes, in which appeared the words : "As regards the drafting of the Constitution I have used literature to support and spread, and gold to conciliate (men to) the two ideas namely, (1) beside the Premier, no ballot be taken, and (2) to dissolve the Parliament. Beside these, separate plans are matured to deal with Ho Hai-ming and Tai Tien-chou, etc."

On February 1, prisoner Ying sent a telegram to Chen Chin-shih for retransmission to Premier Chao, using the "Ying" codes, and containing the words : "Sun, Huang, Li and Sung (i.e. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, General Huang Hsing, Vice-President Li Yuan-hung and Mr. Sung Chiao-jen,) are showing the fiercest activity, while the Kuomintang have suddenly decided to elect Sung Premier. Have already bought in Japan some nasty history of Sun, Huang and Sung, and secured copies of statements and warrant in the Police Court with reference to the criminal charge of fraud against Sung, of which 100,000 pamphlets shall be lithographically printed and sold in Yokohama, etc."

We also find that Hung Shih-tsu came to Shanghai with a letter of introduction from Chang Shao-tseng (Military Adviser to the President, the letter was addressed to Ying Kuei-shing.) Very much correspondence was exchanged between Hung and Ying.

On February 1 Hun Shih-tsu in a letter to prisoner Ying said "Regarding the great subject we must write a violent essay before it would be worth anything etc."

On February 2, Hung in another letter to Ying said :—"With reference to the important essay, he have already revealed one sentence, which is that there must be violent action taken. You must, before tackling this subject send a direct code telegram to Old Chao demanding a certain sum of money etc."

On February 4, Hung in a letter to prisoner Ying said. "When your telegram of the 2nd instant reached Chao's place, it was at once passed to my hand, and submitted by me personally to the President, whose face, after perusing it, beamed with pleasure. He expressed admiration for your ability and said, 'since you are certain of success he expects you to proceed and so on.' I also spoke to him about the money, but he said he must require you to send him details of the Sung Fraud Case together with a photo of the warrant as a proof. You had better use the 'Ch'uan' codes hereafter etc."

On February 8, Hung sent to prisoner Ying a letter in which are the words :—"Is Sung's case obtainable or not, as the Central Government is very anxious for it etc."

On February 11, Hung in a letter to prisoner Ying said : "As soon as Sung's case is obtained, you can come and claim payment, etc."

In a letter from Hung to prisoner Ying dated February 22, there appear these words :—"Your letter has been handed by myself to the President and the Primier, and they have read it. In future, do not address telegram to the Cabinet. Old Chao has given me the 'Ying' codes, fearing that Mr. Chen (Chen Chin-shih) is not secret enough. He has ordered me to manage it alone. Your request for money must be made after the arrival of the 'things,' and the amount must not be more than 300,000, etc."

In a telegram dated March 10 from prisoner Ying to Hung Shih-tsu, using the 'Ch'uan'an' codes, are the words : "Re 8 per cent. public loan, if you point out a bank in Shanghai, I will buy 3.500,000 and pay 66.20 for 100. Please submit this for me and reply to-day, etc."

On March 13, prisoner Ying addressed a letter to Hung, stating: "When one reads the report of Sung Chiao-jen's addresses delivered in Nanking, in the 'Minlipao,' one will know at once what influence he possesses and what object he is aiming at. As the matter affects our great interest, we should adopt the expediency of pulling out the straw from underneath the pan. If you do not do away with Sung, endless trouble will result, and I am afraid the national position will be disturbed, etc."

On March 13, Hung Shih-tsu addressed prisoner Ying a telegram, using the "Chuan code" which reads :—Your telegram of the 10th has been handed to the Minister of Finance for decision But the loan bears 6 per cent rate of interest only. I fear your discount is too large to be accepted. If you destroy Sung, you will be rewarded with the Order of Merit. Use every discretion but be careful how you proceed, etc."

On March 14, prisoner Ying sent at telegram to Hung Shih-tsu, using the "Ying" codes, and reading:—The insurgent leader of Liangshan (this leader's name was Sung Kiang, having the same surname as the late Mr. Sung Chiao-jen) is again causing trouble everywhere. He is really very dangerous. I have already issued an urgent order to have him arrested (or extirpated) somehow. Please deliver my report, awaiting instructions, etc."

On March 17, Hung Shih-tsu telegraphed to prisoner Ying, using the "Ying" codes, and saying :—"Your telegram of 14th reached me. Loan bonds (terms) specially granted; on what date are you to pay cash and take the bonds ? Separately wire me how much you will give me. Reply to-day etc."

On March 18, Hung again telegraphed to prisoner Ying, using the "Ch'uan" codes, which reads :—"Re your telegram of the 14th, you are permitted to act accordingly."

On March 19, he again telegraphed to prisoner Ying, saying : "Proceed in the matter quickly as suggested." At 2 o'clock on the night of March 20, the day on which ex-Minister Sung was assassinated, prisoner Ying sent a telegram in "Ch'nan" code to Hung Shih-tsu, in which he said :—"The urgent order issued was executed at 40 minutes (? past 10) on the 20th. Please submit my report the first thing, etc."

On March 21, he addressed another telegram to Hung in "Ch'uan" code, which reads : "My telegram of 20th must have been noted by you. The insurgent leader is already annihilated, none of our army was killed or wounded, which is a matter for congratulation. Please submit this report, etc."

On March 23, Hung Shih-su wrote to prisoner Ying saying : Your two telegrams dated 20 and 21, both noted. I shall not reply in any other way, for I will arrive in Shanghai on April 7."

This letter was sent by express post and delivered to us by the post office after the arrest of prisoner Ying. The Tientsin Office telegraphed to the Shanghai Office to return it, but the Shanghai Office had already sent to me, Chen Tehchuan, through the Bureau of Foreign Affairs. In all the correspondence Hung calls Ying younger brother and subscribes himself as elder brother.

We also find several letters from Premier Chao to Hung Shih-tsu from amongst the evidence in prisoner Ying's house, and we think Hung Shih-tsu must have forwarded these original letters to prisoner Ying. In one of these letters, Premier Chao wrote to Hung thus: Mr. Ying's receipts are not quite intelligible. I would still request that it be managed by one hand (i.e., one person) and that the President be told clearly before it can be done, etc."

We also find that prisoner Ying has composed a "concise proclamation" purporting to be issued by the Sacred Court of Justice Supervising the Parliament and the Government," of which forty-two copies were made out and addressed but not yet posted, to the newspapers of all places, with postage stamps affixed thereto. This proclamation is the same as the one which the Cabinet forwarded to all the provinces in a circular telegram of March 26.

As regards all the evidences, permit us to submit them in a separate despatch. As we have received a telegraphic order to find out the name of the instigator and to sift the case to the bottom in order to arrive at the truth, and as the case is of such was importance, we beg to submit by telegraph a summary of all the important parts as we find them.

Apart from the prisoner Wu Shiyin, who has already died in prison and of whose body a post mortem examination was held by four foreign doctors appointed by me, Chen Teh-chuan, and by the Court of Procuration, the result of which examination will be reported in another telegram, there remains the prisoner Ying Kuei-shing, to try whom repeated requests to form a special court of justice have been made by telegraph. As soon as we have received sanction (in this respect) his trial shall begin.

Here ends the first telegram.

Another telegram was sent by these two officials to the Tutuhs and Civil Governors of the provinces, stating that "since the Sung case has appeared, all quarters are eagerly expecting to know its circumstances. Now that we have examined the evidence, we have sent the following telegram to the Central Government which telegram we quote in full for your information." The whole telegram to Peking is then quoted.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

The Iung Kwe-hing case daily becomes more complicated and it now appears that the latest development in the matter—the death of Woo Foh-ming—has caused some considerable perturbation in the camp of the Kuomingtang, who are keenly engaged in the hunting down of the facts. The members of the society held a meeting on Thursday night, 24th ult., in the municipal buildings in Nantao when the death of Woo-Fohming was discussed. The meeting decided to call on the commander of the troops who were placed on guard over Woo for an explanation of the affair. This commander is named Chen, and is a cousin of the City General, Chen Chi-mei. The members also thought that it would be desirable to have Iung Kwe-shing transferred from the custody of the soldiers to the city prison authorities where, they consider, he would be better watched. The death of Woo was recognised by the members as an extremely unfortunate business under the circumstances and it is believed that a certain section of the society are inclined to suspect a high official in the city in connection with the matter.

There is little doubt but that the general feeling among the natives is that Woo Fohming was poisoned, and there are several reasons given for the act. One allegation is that Woo, two or three days before his death, made a statement in which he again implicated Iung Kweshing in the murder. It also appears that the actions of the authorities with regard to the custody of Woo have been very curious indeed. When first handed over by the French Police Woo was taken to the city yamen. A few days later he was transferred to the camp of a troop of soldiers in the neighbourhood of the South Gate, and subsequently he was sent to the Nantao quarters where he died, The doctors have made an examination of the body and any doubt as to the proper body being seen may be dismissed. The French Police made a request to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs to be allowed to see the body and this was forwarded to the Governor of the Province and consented to. Thereupon a detective of the French Police, accompained by interpreters, went to the city and the coffin was opened and the body recognised. Iung Kwe-shing is also receiving medical attention just now but it is understood his sickness is not of a serious character. The native authorities are making an investigation into the death of Woo Foh-ming; but so far nothing has been discovered. The body, wrapped in the military uniform, was photographed before being placed in the coffin, which was officially sealed up. Special instructions have been issued to the troops guarding Iung Kwe-shing.

The documents which were captured in Iung's house by the Settlement and French Police have now been made public,and practically all the native papers on Saturday morning print them. It was well known that this course would be followed just so soon as possible, but the foundation of the series of messages between Iung Kwe-shing and Hung was already well known. The "Min Li Pao" probably has the best version of the documents, and it may be remembered that the deceased Sung Chiao-jen was at one time editor of this journal. It says that on 13th March Iung wired to Hung: "If you do not do away with Sung there will be trouble."

On the same day Hung replied saying. "You should destroy Sung. "You will be rewarded with the Order of Merit. See your way properly, and be careful." On the next day Iung wrote, The insurgent leader Liangsang (Sung) causes much trouble, and he is very dangerous, so issue an urgent order to arrest him and transmit and report to higher authorities.

Then the documents come to the night of the murder. In the early hours of the morning following Iung, cabled, as was reported in the Mixed Court, that the orders from Peking had been carried out, and later in the day he wired as follows : "The insurgent leader has been annihilated and there was no loss to any of our army. This may please you. I hope you will report this case to the higher authorities."

It is quite evident that the holding of Iung Kwe-shing rested on these two telegrams and equally so that Mr. Garstin, the Mixed Court Assessor, was referring to them as the documents which, he said, could not be explained away.

SITUATION IN SHANGHAI.

The anti-Yuan section of Shanghai's native populace, including a goodly proportion of the Kuomingtang members, continues its wordy warfare against the President, and bitter denunciations and threats are heard on all sides. Loud talk there is, too, of counter revolution and the establishment of an opposition government at Shanghai. But in well-informed circles it is not believed that these promises of eventful days will fructify, the principal reason being that the business men of the country and even those siding against Yuan recognise that a second revolution, while not really impossible, would mean the possible breaking up of the country. The Sung Chiao-jen case is still an important factor in the situation but it is believed now that other parties than high authorities in Peking are more than interested in Iung Kwe-shing and it is reported that the prisoner has threatened further revelations. The question of the tribunal is still unsettled, and on Monday Magistrates Zung Yung and Wong Ching Lai, of the City Summary and District Courts,respectively, telegraphed to the Board of Justice tendering there resignation on account of dissatisfaction with the publication; of the documentary evidence and the proposed establishment of a special Court to try the murder case. They allege that this is against judicial procedure. Messrs. Hsan Wei Jan and Yang Tsing Hung have been appointed by Vice-President Li Yuan-hung to act as a kind of Assessors in the case, and they left Hankow for the Settlement on Monday. The Governor of the Province, Chen, has received a telegram from the President instructing him to abolish the special court, and have the matter threshed out in the ordinary Court.

Iung Kwe-shing himself still remains under the guard of the troops in Nantao gaol. He has been ill since his transference to this place of confinement, but is now improving. Anti-opium pills have been prescribed for him ; but last Monday night his sickness came on again,and he was allowed to smoke opium. The rumour went round on Monday that he had died from his sickness and it reached the ears of the Governor who immediately communicated with the commander of the troops at Hai Yuan Joh and received the reply that the report was unfounded. Iung himself declares that the case will be tried in Peking, and he is confident that a sentence of imprisonment will be imposed. Commander Chen, a cousin of General Chen Chi-mei who is in charge of the troops guarding Iung Kwe shing, has sent a petition to the government asking that some other officers be placed there to relieve him of the responsibility as he considers himself unable to protect Iung judging from the sudden death of Woo. On Monday Yang Chin Bin and Tsu Su Ching, who have been retained as Counsel for Iung, telegraphed to the Board of Justice, asking that Iung be transferred to the City Court cells for safety, It is also stated that men have been sent from the north to get rid of Iung before the trial.—"Celestial Empire" (May 3.)

RAILWAY SCHEME IN ANHUI.

A correspondent writing from Liuanchow, via Wahu on April 21 says:—

"A few days ago I noticed placards at the city gates and other centres which on perusal proved to be a call to the people to build a railway from Anking to Chengyangwan. There has been talk of this for some months,but this is the first manifestation of life. The placard states that the Governor has given the necessary authorization to carry this business through. It details how in past years there were multitudes of travellers, officials, gentry, merchants etc., but now this route is practically deserted. The reason is "On the west the Pekin-Hanhow line and on the east the Pukou-Tientsin railway with launches running from Wuhu to Luchowfu, If the line is only built, the whole business will be restored to the advantage of the people "for "imports will be available at a cheaper rate while exports will increase in price as the facilities for transport are increased."

"It is not that we in Andui are unable to build a line. Why should we allow other provinces to take away our trade." The idea appears to be a "limited liability company," but the reference to taking up "shares" is very indefinite. A representative of the proposed company when asked by a friend whether it was the intention of the Company to call for shares now, or build the line first said that some thought of building the line first, while others thought of issuing part of the shares. Evidently this man has come to feel the "pulse" of the people. If the line is built, Anking will doubtless become a notable port in fact.

YUKOW-SINVANGCHOW LINE.

Many wonder whether the Pukou-Sinyangchow line will pass through here. If it left the Putsin line at Chuchow—some thirty miles from Pukou,—a reference to the maps will show how it would run along the ridge or watershed dividing the Yangtze and Hwai valleys. No rivers of any size would cross the track and large cities like Luchowfu, Liuanchow, Kushihsien, Kuangchow, and Loshansien, could be tapped, to say nothing of the market towns between these cities.

These cities are not very accessible by water, as for instance Luckowfu has a sand bank at the mouth of its creek where it enters the Chao Lake, over which buffaloes have to tow the cargo boats for a month or more every year, often over the dry sand bank. This necessitates unloading and often re-loading of cargo.

CHINA'S FINANCES.

Some remarkable statements regarding the financial position of the Government appear in "Peking Daily News" under the non-de-plume of "Cosmos,' who is evidently foreigner well acquainted with many aspects of Chinese affairs. These statements, as will be seen, expose, if they are true, a decidedly unfortunate situation. The fact that they appear in the columns of a paper generally assumed to receive Government support—it certainly was subsidized up to a recent date—is somewhat bewildering. The "Peking Daily News" has shown a strong German bias of late and has been violently anti-British at times, but it has always supported the foreigner, particularly when the Chinese have been in the wrong. Publication of the statements of "Cosmos" may, therefore, be taken as some sort of official admission of their correctness, damaging though they appear to be to the credit of the country.

"Cosmos" begins by declaring that the income of the Central Government from the provinces, prior to the revolution,was about Tls. 30,000,000 in sycee and tribute rice to the value of Tls. 20,000,000. During the past year it is alleged that the total received from the provinces was only Tls. 1,640,000 in specie, and no rice, which gives a deficit of Tls. 49,000,000.

As regards the present receipts of the Government, these are stated to be derived principally from the Peking-Mukden and Peking-Hankow railways, to the extent of Tls. 1,000,000 monthly, plus about Tls. 50,000 a month from the Peking octroi. Other sums have been received from Chinese abroad in the shape of patriotic contributions, but these cannot be counted as income, but only as windfalls not likely to recur.

Expenditure of these receipts is largely swallowed up by payment of the troops in Peking and by a monthly payment of about Tls. 80,000 to Chang Hsun for the upkeep of his army at Hsuchowfu. Large payments are made monthly to Li Yuan-hung, while the expenses of the Presidential yamen are put at Tls. 700,000 or Tls. 800,000 monthly.

It is hardly conceivable that the income from the provinces for a whole year has only been about Tls. 1,000,000. It is common property that great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining only a fraction of the ordinary provincial revenue, but to hear that that fraction amounts to no more than two per cent is almost past belief.

Then it would be instructive to know how Tls. 700,000 can be expended in connexion with the President's yamen. It will be interesting to see whether any official "dements" is forthcoming, either as regards the provincial income or the Presidential expenditure.

Right or wrong, these figures prove the urgent need of a finance department conducted on foreign lines, where receipts and expenditure are properly recorded.

SEAMEN'S WONDERFUL ESCAPE.

Mail advices received at Portsmouth tell of the peril recently experienced by the crew of the cruiser "Newcastle" while assisting to fight a fire at Shanghai. The fire broke out in the evening in a warehouse filled with tallow and other inflammables which abuts on the quayside. The local brigade was quite inadequate to cope with the outbreak, and three foreign cruisers which were lying the harbour landed men. The cruiser "Newcastle" sent the whole of her available crew—about 250 men. The blue-jackets rigged up a pump on the quay and fought the flames for a long time, while they also cut away a bridge communicating between the burning building and the quay, with a view to isolating the quay from the fire. As the burning tallow ran out of the building, however, it formed a river of fire on the quay and drove all of the firemen away.

Three natives who stayed too long were roasted to death. The blue-jackets found themselves marooned on the quay in a sea of fire, and the tallow, which had flowed over into the harbour and congealed, also suddenly burst into flames. The order was given to return to the boats, some of which were perilously near the flames, and one launch had a very narrow escape, the fire actually licking her sides fore and aft before she could get clear. A member of the party who returned to the ship on this boat declared that he had had the narrowest escape he had ever experienced. The ware house and the surroundings buildings were gutted but, fortunately, alf the blue-jackets got back to their ship in safety.

LADY COTTENHAM FOUND SHOT.

The Countess of Cottenham was found shot in a wood near her home at Goring on May 2, with a sporting gun near her. At the inquest her brother, Lord Henry Nevill, stated that she was in the habit of carrying her gun carelessly, and a verdict of "Death by misadventure" was returned. It appears that Lady Cottenham slipped, and so accidentally caused the discharge of the gun

FATE OF ENGLISH PAINTER.

Italian workmen on May 4th discovered on a steep slope outside Lausanne the remains of Mr. William Divon Gilpin, an English painter who disappeared from his house at Chailly, near Lausanne, in February, 1912, when he was sixty-five years of age. His watch and valuables were found intact.' The cause of death is unknown.

The Hongkong Government has appointed a representative committee to inquire into the question of the prevention of piracy

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NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

SUFFRAGETTE FUNDS.

The "Times" of May 6th contained the following advertisement in a prominent position :—

£100 Reward. Information is required as to the names of those who have contributed sums exceeding One Guinea to the advanced Suffrage-te programme. A reward of £100 will be paid for the most complete and accurate information.—Reply in confidence, 0,40, "The Times" office, E.C.

£800 STOCK ON DEAD MAN.

Inquiries are being made as to the identity of elderly man who shot himself at Kew Gardens. In his pocket was found railway stock worth at least £800, and a note to the coronor. He is supposed to be John Conderbach and to have come from Java. He had been lodging at Overstone-road, Hammersmith, but had no luggage.

UNCONSCIOUS TRAVELLERS.

A doctor, who was motoring near Uttoxeter come upon nine men lying unconscious in the roadway. Near the prostrate bodies was the wreck of a motor-wagonette, in which the nine had set out earlier in the day to drive from Dovedale to Delhorne, near Stoke-on-Trent.

The vehicle had skidded in descending a hill outside Ellastone, and crashed into a wall, flinging out all its occupants.

MME. BERNHARDT'S PROFITS.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt arrived at New York a mail week on after appearing in a series of playlets and acts in every big city in America. She returns to Paris in a few weeks, after performing at the New York Palace Hotel, taking with her, according to her press agent, $150,000 (£30,000) profits from her tour. Mme. Bernhardt criticised American cooking, denounced the Suffragettes, and declared that American women drink and eat too much.

PARIS BANKER ARRESTED.

Marquis Deville-Sardelys, a prominent figure in Paris society circles, has been arrested on a charge in connection with a bank he conducted in the Rue Scribe. The bank failed last month, and the liquidators found that the assets were nil. The judge in charge of the case thereupon issued a warrant for the arrest of the Marquis. The detectives entrusted with its execution recognised the banker outside the law courts and arrested him as he was about to enter the judge's chamber. Marquis Deville Sardelys, who is the son of a high civil dignitary under the Empire, is well known in Paris, his first wife being a daughter of Duc Decazes.

DIRTY RAILWAY TRAINS.

The insanitary condition of some railway carriages and stations is commented upon in a report presented by Dr. W. H. Whitehouse, medical officer of health to the Public Health Committee, and the suggestion is made that sanitary officers and medical inspectors should be appointed by the companies, as is the case on some lines in America. "Railway companies," writes Dr. Whitehouse, "working as they do under special by-laws and Acts of Parliament, are particularly exempt from the supervision of local sanitary authorities. From a public health point of view, too much latitude has been allowed. Anybody who has seen the prehistoric method of carriage cleaning at present employed in this country, which chiefly consists of violently disturbing the microbeladen dust on the floor and allowing it to settle at once on the cushions, must often have wished to have the authority to teach the cleaners how to go to work. A health officer attached to our railway system would also make short work of the disgraceful sanitary accommodation found in some of our smaller stations."

SERVANTS' TRADE UNION.

American housewives are threatened with someting worse than stamp-licking in the shape of a Domestic Workers' Trade Union, organised with headquarters at Boston and Chicago, with the firm determination to secure the rights of all servants and enforce the followiug demands:—

A ten-hour day.

One day a week off.

A week's holiday for all servants who have been employed for more than six months.

The use of the lift.

Lighter stairways.

A kitchen entrance, or the privilege to use the front entrance.

The Union is devoting particular attention to the hard lot of ladies maids, who complain that they are frequently forced to give their mistresses massage at four o'clock in the morning on their return from a ball. It insists that mistresses who require such services must keep two ladies' maids, or allow their maid time to sleep and rest after 8 a.m.

How do you propose to stretch a ten-hour day so as to cover breakfast and dinner in households where only one servant is kept?" Mrs. Raymond Robins the persident of the new Union was asked. "It cannot be so stretched," was the very decided reply. "Mistresses in future must choose which meal they will prepare themselves—breakfast or dinner. I suspect they will choose breakfast." Mrs. Robins added that one of the chief objects of the Union will be to "standardise" housework in the interest of both the housewife and the maids.

A WOMAN SOLDIER.

The extraordinary career of a woman who for over fifty years masqueraded as a man was disclosed in mail week at the Soldiers' Home at Quincy, Illinois. The man-woman has been an inmate of the home for over two years, being enrolled on the books as Albert Cashier. She is a veterran soldier of the Civil War, and might have preserved her secret until her death had not growing enfeeblement and the resultant neglect of her physical well-being caused the authorities to order two attendants to give her a bath. Unable to escape the ordeal, the veteran appealed to a female nurse, to whom she confessed her identity. According to her narrative she is a native of Ireland and came to the United States as a stowaway disguised as a boy. When the Civil War broke out in 1861, she enlisted in G Company of the 95th Illinois Infantry and endured three years' service in the field. At the close of the war there were only thirty survivors of the company. Several of these were inmates of the home where she has spent the last two years. They never suspected that Cashier was a woman and declare that she was a fearless and efficient soldier. After peace was established she was employed for years as a farm hand. Later she became a mechanic and chauffeur in which capacity she was a familiar figure at garages in all parts of Illinois. The authorities are much puzzled as to what to do with this war-scarred woman veteran.

SUFFRAGIST CONSPIRACY CHARGE.

ARREST OF A CHEMIST.

As a result of the seizure by the police of the offices of the Women's Social and Political Union in Kingsway last week seven women and two men appeared at Bow, street Police Court, on May 2nd and 4th. The defendants were :—

Mrs. Flora Drummond, 34, general organizer of the Women's Social and Political Union.

Mrs. Beatrice H. Sanders, 38, financial secretary of the Union.

Miss Rachel Barrett, assistant editor of the "suffragette" newspaper.

Miss Laura Geraldine Lennox, the sub-editor.

Miss Agnes Lake, business manager of the "Suffragette."

Miss Harriet Roberta Kerr, 54, manageress of the offices of the Union.

Miss Annie Kenney, an organizer of the Union.

Mr. Edwy Godwin Clayton, scientific chemist and author of Kew-road, Richmond;

Mr. Sidney Granville Drew, 36, manager and secretary of Victoria House, Tudor-street, E.C.

Mr. Bodkin, in his statement, mentioned that the police had discovered :—

Documents suggesting schemes for simultaneously smashing large numbers of street fire-alarms ;

A list of timber yards and cotton-waste factories ;

A report on efforts to obtain access to certain Government offices ;

Specially constructed instruments for cutting telegraph and telephone wires ;

Documents showing that suffragists who had been in prison had pensions awarded to them ;

A letter suggesting that in theatres and public buildings a pungent powder, which should cause sneezing, should be liberated ;

A letter containing a proposal to cause £20,000 worth of damage at a dockyard ;

A letter referring to valuable bonds purchased on the eve of the window-smashing campaign in March, 1912, when £7,000 was withdrawn from the Union's Banking account.

Mrs. Pankhurst, who had been staying at the house of a friend in Norfolk-square for some days, was removed last Friday, to the residence of Dr. Ethel Smyth at Woking. The police raised no objection.

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Detective-Inspector Hankin, on Friday, described a search he made at 19, Mecklenburgh-square, Bloomsbury, the residence of Miss Kenney and Miss Barrett. On the vestibule table he found a book called "Bristol Riots," 1831, and inside the book were found documeats. On Miss Kenney's dressing-table he found a card, which read as follows :—

"Dear Miss Kenney.—I am sorry to say that it will be several days yet before I can be ready with that which you wanted. I have devoted all this evening and all yesterday evening to the business without success. Evidently a difficult matter, but not impossible, I verily believe. Galling, as it is to have to write it, I nearly succeeded once last night, and then spoilt what I had done in trying to improve upon it. By next week I shall be able to manage. The exact proportions are very important to hit, evidently. I will let you have results as soon as I think them good enough. Please burn this. With best wishes and earnestly hoping that you are much better. I am, yours sincerely,

EDWY G. CLAYTON.

P. S.—I am awfully disappointed at having to keep you waiting longer than I anticipated.—E.G.C."

The four documents were evidently in the same handwriting, and the first was written on paper bearing Clayton's name and address. These documents dealt with schemes for smashing fire-alarms; referred to a list of seven timber-yards which the writer hoped to inspect and one of which, in the neighbourhood of Farringdon-road, he had already "submitted to a reconnaissance"; described the difficulties experienced in an effort to penetrate beyond the hall of the National Insurance Offices; stated that cotton mills were mostly in the north, but the writer had made a list of cotton-waste manufacturers in London; and a list of smaller Government offices where "something might be done."

Several transcripts of notes of speeches made at Suffragist meetings were produced, among them being a report of a speech made by Mrs. Drummond at a meeting held at the Albert Hall, on April 10, in the presence of about 7,000 people. The speech was made immediately after the collection had been taken, and contained this passage:—"Most of the money goes in constitutional work, and some of it in meetings like this. It does not take much for paraffin oil and shavings."

DESCRIPTION OF THE DEFENDANTS

Mr. Bodkin, in his statement on Monday, said that the charge of conspiracy would probably be supplemented by charges of incitement to commit offences and of inciting people to conspire to commit offences. The case for the prosecution was that the Women's Social and Political Union existed mainly for the procuring of the commission of crimes against property.

Mrs. Sanders managed the finances of the Union, and, until recently, the banking account stood in her name. In her room at the offices were found documents of considerable importance. Miss Kerr had signed letters as the acting secretary, and she was also the business manager. In her possession were found documents of a very startling character. Mrs. Drummond took a leading part in the movement—so much so that she was known as "the general," and was the possessor of a kind of uniform. She was a most violent and unscrupulous woman. Miss Kenney was also an organizer. She had taken part with Mrs. Drummond, Mrs. Pankhurst, and Mr. George Lansbury, in meetings at which most violent and inflamatory speeches had been made. Miss Barrett, Miss Lennox, and Miss Lake, were connected with the editorial department of the Union. Clayton was an analytical chemist, a Fellow of the Institute of Chemisty, and a Fellow of the Chemical Society, and the evidence would show that for months past, he had been one of the most active conspirators. He had put his knowledge and his brains at the disposal of the Union for the purpose of carrying out crimes and of producing what was discribed in the "Suffragette" as the "reign of terror in London."

Mr. Muir applied for bail, and was informed that it would only be granted to Barrett, Lake, and Lennox. He stated that Mrs. Drummond was suffering from an internal complaint, but the magistrate refused, in the absence of a medical certificate, to alter his decision.

Mrs. Drummond.—If you won't give us bail, Mr. Curtis Bennett, we will run a hunger strike in prison. This is persecution on the part of the Government? We are being tried, but we have not been convicted yet. This is going to be very dangerous if you refuse to give us bail.

Miss Kenney.—We have never broken our word or pledge yet, and we have a word of honour that no other party understands.

Mrs. Drummond (shouting).—Perhaps, you will not see us here on Thursday. We always come to the top whatever you do. We still go on even if our dead bodies have to answer for it.

Miss Kenney (turning to the back of the Court).—Tell everybody we will go on hunger strike.

Mr. Sedney Drew gave an undertaking, as stated, not to print "Suffragette" or any other publication of the W.S.P.U. in future, and was released on his own recognizances in £1,000 and two sureties in £500 each.

HOUSE OF LORDS PLOT.

Detective-inspector Hawkins, giving evidence on May 8th, said that on April 30 he went to Miss Kenny's flat in Mecklenburgh-square, W. C., and there found a number of papers. Among them were a sketch plan of the Loughborough Junction district and a detailed plan of some forage stores there occupied by Messrs. Osborne and Young. He also found there a letter, undated, purporting to be from Marion Cunningham, of Oakdene, Hayesend, Middlesex, to Mrs. Pankhurst. The letter read:—

"I applaud your courage, and firmly believe in militancy. Nothing else can succeed but—I and many of your Union cannot agree with—isolated acts involving much agony to the perpetrators and little or no damage to the Government. Whatever is done now should be something big—something done by numbers, and with numbers around them; or else some careful night attack where all women get off scot free if possible. Why not a gigantic raid on pillar-boxes with some specially made rubber-bags filled with acid? Sulphurated hydrogen would be tasty. I will volunteer for that. Personally I am more useful outside, not to your Union exactly, but there are other societies."

Another document found in Miss Kenney's flat was marked "Confidential," and read :—"If Miss Christabel desires an exceptional opportunity of bringing the cause to the notice of both Houses of Parliament, let her send an experienced lady shorthand-typist to apply for a position at Ashworth's typewriting staff at the House of Lords. Let her accept any salary or given her time for nothing. She must be unknown as a suffragette. ' ' ' When the police are familiar with her and recognize her as a person employed at Ashworth's she will pass without question beyond the barrier."

Detective-inspector Lawrence said that in Miss Lennox's room he found nine letters from Miss Christabel Pankhurst giving instructions as to the preparation of the Suffragette newspaper. He also found there a circular describing a branch of the Women's Social and Political Union called the "Y.H.B." These letters apparently stood for "Young hot bloods." According to the circular the branch was formed in 1907 to combine together the younger members of the Union who were prepared to support the National Committee in any militant action. One part of the circular read—"Every member must be prepared to undertake some definite form of active work in connection with the W.S.P.U."

Mrs. Drummond at this point became unwell, and the Magistrate remanded the accused until May 13th.

Miss Kerr was released on her own recognizances of £300 with two sureties of £150. The six other women were allowed bail in their own recognizances of £500 and two sureties of £250 each. The defendants undertook not to take part in any militant movement during the meantime.

The Magistrate refused to allow bail for Mr. Clayton.

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.

Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 26th May.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schouschter, and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Busbire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Kozana, Vodena, Servia, Elassona re-opened via Eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places Prisvich, Gnailane, Gostiva, Kossouka, Krativa, Kitchekc, Vizes (Keorprula), Bauchitron, Hotolia (Monastir). Rates for abovementioned places same as for Europe (24-3-12).

Montenegrin Telegraph Office opened at Scutari (28-4-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Cohuila, Chihuahua, Morelos, Sinola, in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

Telegrams for Buenos Ayres in Argentine Republic intended to be transmitted by cable to destination should be marked via Madeira (2-5-13).

Communication between Mexican States of Chihuahua and Sonora interrupted (3-5-13).

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The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 35 years.

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REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
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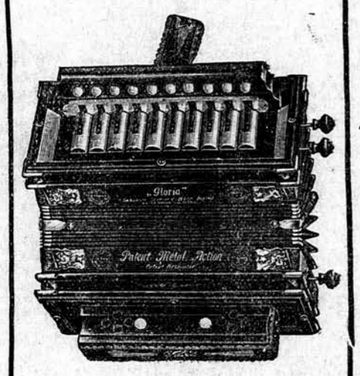
MELODIENS.



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This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scarvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."
Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.
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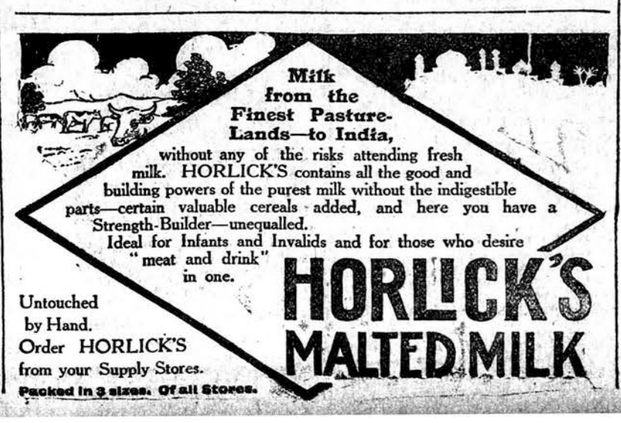
COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines.
Agents for South Africa: LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LTD., BOMBAY.



A Celebrated Violiniste

Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—
The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.
Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

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And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.
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To the British Royal Family, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Spain, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of Roumania | H.M. the Queen of Spain, H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse, The Imperial Family of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.
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A Natural Remedy
Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.
Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.
ENO'S FRUIT SALT
is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.
It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.
It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhœa by removing the irritating cause.
Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.
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J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

HINDOO AND SMALL HINDOO PENS
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SIX ANNAS PER BOX.
Sold by all Stationers and Dealers, and by WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY at all their Branches

BRIEF AND PITHY.

CATS WITH "NERVES."

An official on entering the Home Office some little time ago, says the "Manchester Guardian," noticed a group of people with some stalwart policemen among them cajoling and ministering to a cat of fine proportions.

On inquiry it was found that an attempt was being made to persuade the reluctant animal to make the office his home. My informant, naturally enough, expressed surprise, as, considering the care bestowed upon cats by the Government, it would have seemed more natural if the offices were besieged by eager cats, candidates for the sinecure. But at night the lonely building and the noises of the traffic outside get on the cats' nerves, and no cat can be persuaded to stay for any length of time.

One of them became attached to a policeman, and followed him about like a dog, but after a time that too left. Cats are supposed to be peculiarly happy in the dark, but evidently they can suffer from nerves. Mice their victims, are braver.

NO GOLFER.

While on the return journey over one of our public golf courses the other day (says a correspondent of the "Glasgow News"), I was just in time to see a ball tumble into a very nasty bunker.

Immediately afterwards a decidedly unwell-like person came into view. He was minus a bag, and a single club—a cleek—served all his purposes in the game: he was attired in overcoat and bowler hat. That he was enjoying the exercise could be gathered from his jaunty movement and the faint snatches of song that proceeded from his direction.

Even the position of his ball seemed in no way to perturb him. Still singing softly, he commenced his onslaught; stroke after stroke fell—I counted nine—and only divots were dislodged; then the ball darted forward amid a shower of sand.

His attire and his lack of outfit were significant, but his equanimity in such a circumstance proves conclusively that he was a follower of golf.

CHINA'S PRAYER.

A supporter of the Opposition (says the Manchester Guardian") tells with glee this saying of his small son: "I suppose next Sunday, father, the Chinese will be praying for our Parliment."

POETS' CARELESSNESS.

Tenyson, like Mrs. Browning (the Daily Chronicle" points out), was careless regarding his manuscripts. Some weeks after leaving his lodgings in Mornington-place, Hampstead, we wrote from Bonchurch, telling Coventry Patmore that he could not find his "book of Elegies—a big, butcher-ledger-like book" and asked him to make inquiries. Patmore went to Mornington-place and, being allowed to search the poet's old rooms, found the book in a closet where Tenyson had kept his tea and bread and butter. It was the unpublished manuscript of "In Memoriam."

COL. BURNABY'S ILLEGIBLE NOVEL.

Speaking of bad writing at the annual dinner of the Readers' Pensions Committee at the Holborn Restaurant Sir Henry Lucy said Colonel Fred Burnaby's writing suggested the use of a sprig from a birch rod dipped in a black-ink pot, and scrawled on the side to Khiva.

After the colonel's death there was found among his literary remains the notes of a novel. It was called "The Radical" and so far as he (Sir Henry) could make out, it was a vigorous assault by a red-hot Tory on Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. It was written in the eighties at the time when the Member for West Birmingham was carrying through the country the flaming torch of the unauthorised programme." As one of Burnaby's nearest and oldest friends he was invited to prepare that book for publication. He spent some time on what was a labour of love, but had to give up the task baffled by the handwriting.

LITERARY LICENCE.

Canon Hannay ("George A. Birmingham"), speaking at the Royal Academy banquet in the dual capacity of clergyman and novelist, related a personal experience of the wonderful extent to which society is intent to allow literary men to have freedom from all laws and conventions.

"I was once on a voyage of some length (he said) and I made friends with some of my fellow-passengers who did not know that I wrote. But after a time they discovered that I was not only Mr. Hannay, but George A. Birmingham, and they expressed the greatest possible delight at having met me and said they had not only read my books, but that they had met the year before on the Riviera the young lady to whom I was engaged to be married. I have been safely married for twenty years, and I was at that moment travelling with my wife in the steamer.

As a clergyman my position was an extremely awkward one, but when these acquaintances of mine regarded me as a literary man they saw nothing in the least strange in my being married to one lady and engaged to another.

THE GREEN FLAG.

An Irishman who was too old for active work (says the "Argonaut") was offered the position of crossing tender at a small railroad station He looked dubious as the duties of the office were explained to him and the meaning of the various flags was clearly stated. "In case of danger with a train coming of course you wave the red flag," said his friend proceeding with his explanation. A hard old hand grasped his arm. "Man, dear, it'll never do said Patrical shaking his head solemnly. "I could never trust meself to remember to wave a red flag whin there was a green wan handy."

KILLED BY A SHELL.

Private James Angus was killed and James McArthur and Martin Winters were severely injured by the explosion of a shell on the links at Barry, Dundee, on May 4. The Men formed part of an advance party of the Cameron Highlanders, who had recently come into the summer training camps. They went for a ramble on the links leading to a shooting range, and found an unexploded shrapnel shell, which exploded while they were examining it. Angus was blown 160 yards and horribly mutilated. The other men were found forty yards from the scene of the explosion. They were taken to hospital at Edinburgh Castle, and are reported to be proceeding favourably.

The Duke of Northumberland was installed on May 3 as Chancellor of Durham University. Honorary degrees were conferred on Mr. Asquith, Lord Haldane, Lord Curzon, Lord Rayleigh, the Bishop of London, and other eminent persons. The Dean of Durham preached at a special service in the cathedral

MEN AND MATTERS.

CHIEF LONDON MAGISTRATE.

Sir Albert de Rutzen, who has retired from the Bench owing to failing health, is the senior London magistrate. He came to the Marylebone Police-court in 1876, went to Westminster 15 years later, and has been at Bow street since 1897, succeeding Sir Frank Lushington as Chief Magistrate in 1901, when he was knighted. His genial disposition has not suffered from his long experience of London police-courts. The Crippen case is one of the best known that came before him, and he is remarkable for the consideration with which he has always treated militant Suffragettes. Mr. Curtis Bennett, who takes Sir Albert de Rutzen's place at Bow-street, is 67, and has been a London magistrate since 1886. He has been at West London, Marylebone, Westminster, being appointed to Bow-street in 1908. A dry humour is among his characteristics. One of Mr. Bennett's sons is at the Bar, where he is rapidly making his way.

MANY PARTS.

The Marquess of Hertford, whose engagement to Mrs. Mosscockle has just been recorded, only succeeded his father last year, and is better known to the public as the Earl of Yarmouth. He is a remarkably versatile man, having been in turn a soldier, journalist, author, actor, caricaturist, sheep farmer, poultry farmer, dogbreeder, mine agent, and skirt dancer. His first wife was Miss Alice Thaw, sister of Harry Thaw, whose case is still before the American courts. Mrs. Mosscockle is the widow of a late Commissioner for Queensland.

A CANADIAN "G. O. M."

Sir Charles Tupper, who has just arrived in England from Canada, is like Lord Strathcona, one of those grand old men of whom the Dominion is proud. He is ninety-two years old, and on his way through Montreal on the journey to Europe, referred to the possibility of his never seeing that city again. Canada knows him by the honoured title of the "Father of Confederation."

"LONDON GENERAL."

Captain Wilfrid C. Dumble, who has resigned the general managership of the London General Omnibus Company, has held that responsible position for the past six years. He went to the company straight from the Army, and was called on to display great organising power, as the undertaking gradually absorbed most of its competitors until it had a virtual monopoly of the London omnibus traffic. The "General" has, in its turn, been absorbed by the underground Electric Railways Company of London. Captain Dumble's retirement recalls the fact that in the early days of railways retired Army officers were generally chosen as the general managers of English railways, owing to disciplinary powers being considered an essential for the position. One of the most celebrated of these military managers was Captain Huish, of the London and Birmingham Railway, a renowned martinet. Tradition asserts that the first station on the site of the present Willesden Junction owes its origin to the fact that the gallant captain's private residence was inthe immediate neighbourhood.

GOLD AND SILVER.

A peculiar and little known fact has just been made public by an official of the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway. The amount of change required at the booking offices is, he says, an infallible test of national prosperity. "In bad times people buy their tickets with silver, in good times with gold." At present the latter metal is most in evidence, and for this week-end it will be necessary to lay in at Victoria Station a quarter of a ton of silver for use in giving change, in addition to half a ton of "coppers."

LONDON TO NEW YORK.

Dr. M. Hyamson, who has just been elected Rabbi of the Orach Chayin Synagogue in New York, succeeds Dr. Hertz, the new English Chief Rabbi. Curiously enough Dr. Hyamson was himself in the running for the English Rabbinate, being one of the two candidates nominated by the Selection Committee. He is a man of great learning, and the manner in which he has interchanged functions with Dr. Hertz is most unusual.

HAT-MINDER TO THE HOUSE.

After 45 years' service as hat-minder to the members of the House of Commons, Mr. J. S. Henley has retired. It is interesting to learn that during all that period, Mr. Henley has sat on the same seat, which has been presented to him by the members. In addition to this memento, he has been presented with a gold watch and chain and a gold match-box, together with a handsome cheque, the proceeds of a subscription by members.

TAIL DOCKING.

Mr. Walter Winans is to be congratulated on the very practical fashion in which he demonstrated that the docking of horses' tails is not only cruel; but actually decreases the value of the animal. Everybody may not be able to control and drive a horse by his tail in the marvellous fashion Mr. Winans can do, but he showed conclusively that even unbroken colts are far easier to handle if they are allowed to keep the tails Nature gave them.

THE MANSION HOUSE.

The traffic congestion between the Bank and the Mansion House has led to the suggestion that the latter building should be removed to some less busy site, and prospective Lord Mayors will probably sympathise with the proposal. The official residence of the City's Chief Magistrate dates from 1740, when the not excessively graceful structure was erected on the old Stocks Market at a cost (including the furnishing) of £70,985 13s. 2d. to the nearest penny. Fines paid by citizens unwilling to act as Sheriffs made up the greater part of this sum. Re-erected in more congenial surroundings, its architecture might make a better appeal, and Londoners might then appreciate the noble bas-relief over the front, symbolising the greatness of London, but which is now seldom looked at by worried pedestrians solely concerned in dodging the never-ending stream of motor buses.

WAR-HORSES OF FAMOUS GENERALS.

There is always something captivating about the war-horse of a famous General. Mr. James Grant Wilson, in the May "Century," recalls some of those known to history, including Wellington's "Copenhagen." This animal came of a famous stock, and cost Wellington in 1813, 400gs. Two years later, when the famous victory was won, and Wellington had held his historic interview with Blucher, the Duke dismounted at ten o'clock. As "Copenhagen" was led away by the groom he playfully threw out his heels as a "good-night" salutation to his successful master. It was always Wellington's last act before leaving Strathfieldsaye for London on public or private business to walk out of to the adjacent paddock to pat his favourite charger.

"COPENHAGEN'S" MONUMENT.

The second Duke of Wellington erected two monuments on the grounds of Strathfieldsaye. One of these is to the memory of his illustrious father, the other to that of "Copenhagen." The latter bears this inscription. Here lies Copenhagen, the charger ridden by the Duke of Wellington the entire day of the battle of Waterloo. Born 1808, died 1836.

Go it's humbler instrument though meaner clay
Should share the glory of that glorious day.

The inscription is on a simple marble tombstone standing under the shadow of a spreading Turkish oak.

NOPOLEON'S "MARENGO,"

Chief among the celebrated battle-chargers of the nineteenth century was "Marengo," Napoleon's favourite war-horse. Napoleon rode this Arab steed for eight hours at Waterloo, and previously in many battles, as well as in the disastrous Russian campaign. It was said that Napoleon had nineteen horses killed under him. On Napoleons own downfall a French gentleman purchased "Marengo" and another favourite horse "Jaffa" and sent them to Glastonbury. Jaffa's tomb bears this inscription; "Under this stone lies Jaffa, the celebrated charger of Napoleon." Marengo's skeleton is in the United Service Institution, and one of his hoofs was made into a snuff-box which used to be at St. Jame's Palace. The last horse used by Napoleon was purchased at St. Helena. He was a small bay of about fifteen hands called "King George," but afterwards named by the Emperor "Schelk" which became much attached to him.

SOME AMERICAN WAR HORSES.

The most celebrated charger in the American Civil War was General Robert E. Lee's "Traveller." It was Lee who once said, "There is many a war-horse that is more entitled to immortality than the man who rides him." "Traveller" survived his owner, and at Lee's funeral was placed close to the hearse. When the flower-covered coffin was carried out from the church, the faithful animal put his nose on it and whinnied; "Traveller" died in 1872, and his skeleton is still to be seen at Lexington, Virginia, as well as that of Stonewall Jackson's famous "Sorrel." One of Sherman's favourite horses was "Sam," who acquired wide reputation as a forager, and always contrived to obtain a full allowance of rations.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW CUSTOM FOR DEBUTANTES.

The coming season will be marked by certain innovations introduced in order to accentuate the note of youth and beauty, the all-powerful weapon of the young girl whom elder women desperately strive to resemble. A certain part of every fashionable ballroom this year will be set aside, where girls in their first season will congregate and form the load star of attraction. The debutante will no longer sit, a possible wallflower, beside her chaperon, but in intervals of the dance or even if not dancing at all, she will be secure in her reserved position. Many fashionable hostesses are encouraging their young daughters, about to emerge from the schoolroom, to see their girl friends weekly, and to form a sort of guild for the discussion of the kind of dresses they will wear during the coming season: Short white dancing dresses, not too narrow, no jewellery, and real flower fans. Only engaged girls are to be allowed to carry bouquets. All members of the guild are adopting a little silver badge of edelweiss, which they will wear at Court and at all social functions. They are sure of the approval of the Queen, who advocates so strongly the preservation, as long as possible of the unpurchasable jewel of the freshness and innocence of first youth. Vienna has long since adopted this fashion of relegating all young girls to a reserved portion of the ballroom at Court. This spot, the "Contessen-Insel," is an all powerful gathering, whose approval or disapproval makes or mars the success of any great ball.

A USEFUL PROFESSION.

The latest adjunct to big country houses, and to many town ones is the woman's dispencing-room. Many ladies have lately qualified as chemists by taking the prescribed course of study necessary for obtaining the dispensing certificate, which they apply in the private use of daily life, and which is found most useful where large families and a large staff of servants are concerned. Others take it up as a means of livelihood and find a field for effort less crowded than many other professions adopted nowadays by women. The course of study takes three years, and cost, in all, about ninety pounds. Two years of study at, or in connection with, the Royal Pharmaceutical College is followed by a years practical experience, after which many posts are open for competition. Women can be employed in women's hospitals, or set up as women chemists, either in country towns or in the colonies, where they make it pay extremely well. Many hospital nurses and private nurses are adding the study of dispensing to their other qualifications. Nurses who go to the front in time of war find the knowledge invaluable, having thus been the direct mean of saving many lives. It is a profession that will appeal to many women who dislike the confinement of the typist's life, or the more robust exercise of gardening, and it is neither as arduous nor as expensive as studying for a doctors degree. Many young girls on leaving school are entered now as candidates for study in the school of pharmacy.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Rural League at the House of Commons a report was presented showing the average earnings of agricultural labourers. It appears from it that the cash wages in each group of counties have slightly increased since 1907.

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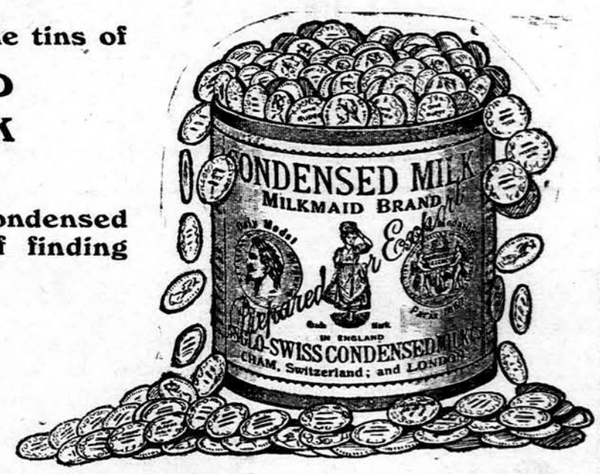

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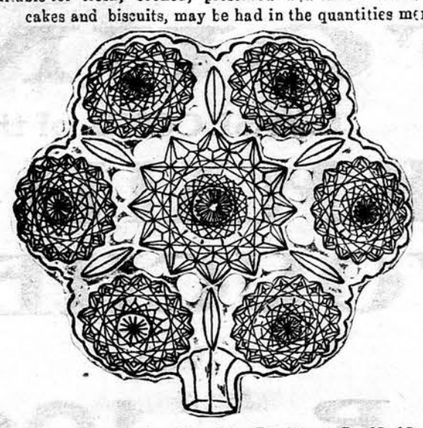

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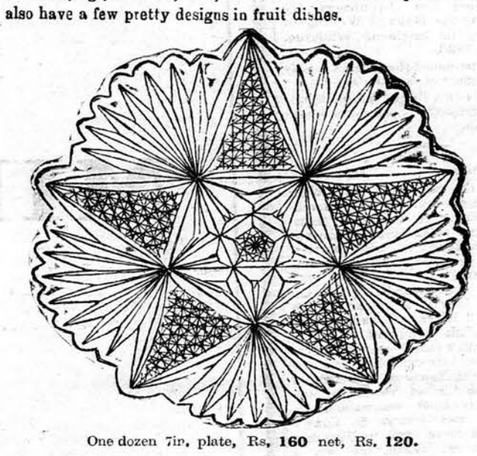

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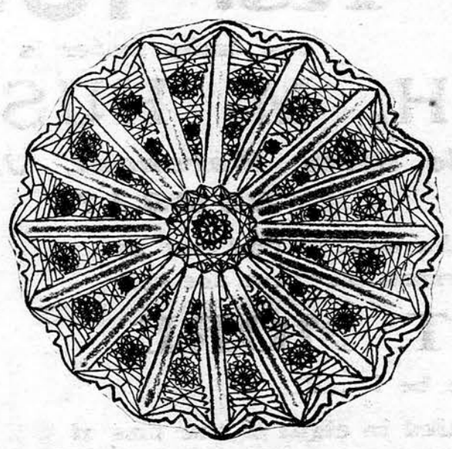

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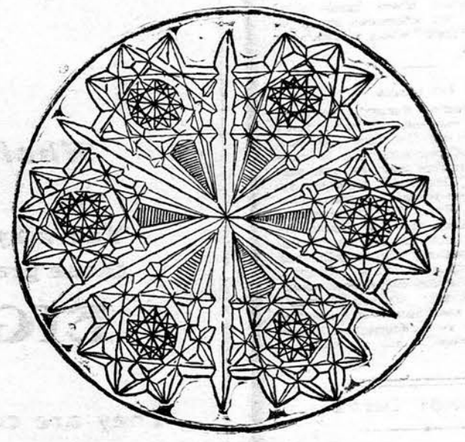

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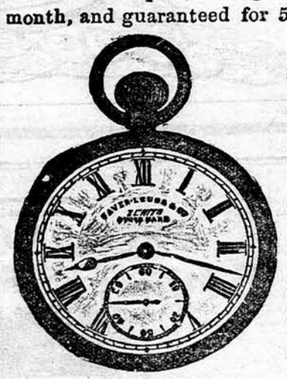

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